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Phalguna 26, 1882 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Thirteenth Session)**

सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. LII contains Nos. 21 - 30)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**
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LOK SABHA

*Friday, March 17, 1961/*

*Phalguna 26, 1882 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**सिंधु नदी का पानी**

***९२६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कच्छ को सिंचाई के लिये सिंधु नदी का पानी प्रयोग करने का अधिकार था ;

(ख) क्या जल, विद्युत्, सिंचाई और नौवहन समिति ने, जो १९४५ में नियुक्त की गई थी, इस सम्बन्ध में कच्छ के अधिकारों की पुष्टि की थी ;

(ग) क्या सिंधु नदी के पानी सम्बन्धी संधि के बारे में पाकिस्तान के साथ वार्ता के समय भारत सरकार ने इस नदी के जल के लिये कच्छ के अधिकार का समर्थन किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

**सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी)** : (क) और (ख). कच्छ दरबार के यह सुझाव देने पर कि कच्छ-क्षेत्र का सिंचन सिंध नदी से हो, सिन्ध जल को कच्छ तक ले





जाने की सभाव्यता पर १९४७ में विचार किया गया था । केन्द्रीय जलमार्ग, सिंचाई तथा नौपरिवहन कमीशन (जिसे अब केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् कमीशन कहा जाता है ) का तब विचार था कि सिंध जल को रान तक ले जाने के लिये नहर बनाने की लागत निषेधक (प्रोहिबिटिव) होगी । अतः कमीशन ने यह परामर्श दिया था कि सिन्ध से जल ले जाने वाली नहर के निर्माण के अति अलाभकर प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर कच्छ में उत्तर प्रवाही नदियों पर सिंचाई कार्य बनाये जाये ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) and (b). On the Kutch Durbar proposing that the area of Kutch should be irrigated from the Indus River, the possibility of bringing Indus water to Kutch was examined in 1947. The Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission (now Central Water and Power Commission) had then felt that the cost of building a canal to bring the Indus water to the Runn would be prohibitive. The Commission had, therefore, advised building of irrigation works on the rivers flowing north in the Great Runn of Kutch instead of the most uneconomical proposition of building a canal to bring the Indus water.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : जब यह बात सच है कि कच्छ दरबार को सिन्ध नदी से पानी प्राप्त करने का अधिकार था और

ब्रिटिश पोलीटिकल डिपार्टमेंट ने सलाह दी थी कि कच्छ दरबार इस मसले को आगे न बढ़ावे, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या स्वतंत्र भारत में भी इस बात का विचार किया गया था और पाकिस्तान से जो समझौता हुआ क्या उस में भारत सरकार की ओर से कच्छ दरबार के अधिकार का समर्थन किया गया था, और अगर नहीं किया गया तो क्यों ?

**श्री हाथी** : इस में अधिकार के समर्थन की कोई बात नहीं है । जब सन् १९४५ में कांस्टीट्यूशन भी ड्राफ्ट नहीं हुआ था और कच्छ एक स्वतंत्र इंडियन स्टेट थी, तब उन्हों ने पोलीटिकल डिपार्टमेंट को लिखा था कि सिन्ध नदी से कच्छ को पानी मिल सकता है तो हम कुछ योजना बनावें । पोलीटिकल डिपार्टमेंट ने उस पर विचार किया और कहा कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता ।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : मैं ने जो सवाल पूछा था वह यह था कि क्या भारत सरकार ने जब पाकिस्तान से इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत चली थी तो कच्छ के इस अधिकार का समर्थन किया था ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं किया ?

**Shri Hathi:** There was no question of any right or claim having been established by the Kutch State. Though the matter was under investigation, later on it was found that that scheme was not feasible.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** May I know whether the prohibitive cost has been ascertained, and if so, what is that cost?

**Shri Hathi:** This was considered in 1945 to 1947. I have not got the figures, but the Irrigation Department then reported to the Political Department before independence that its cost was prohibitive.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if any efforts have been made to augment supplies of water to Kutch if not through canals through some other ways? If so, what are they?

**Shri Hathi:** Yes. Subsequently about 23 irrigation works have been undertaken by the Kutch authorities. Most of them are completed. One more is being taken up. The Gujarat State is also contemplating reclamation of the Little Runn of Kutch which area will be irrigated.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** May we take it that during the negotiations with Pakistan on the Indus Waters Treaty, the right of Kutch to get water from the Indus was never raised on behalf of the Government of India, and since independence the question has never been examined perhaps for the reason that the cost is prohibitive?

**Shri Hathi:** The question of considering the claim of individual States, for example, Kutch or Rajasthan or Punjab as such with Pakistan would not arise. It would be a question of what India as a whole would get as against Pakistan. The question of giving water to Kutch or Rajasthan or Punjab would be a matter of internal distribution. Therefore, with them this question does not arise.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Is it a fact that Indus waters were coming to Kutch previously and it was because of an earthquake that it stopped coming, and there are signs to that effect in Kutch?

**Shri Hathi:** Ancient history says so, but that was about 800 years ago.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : जो अधिकार पाकिस्तान से कच्छ को पानी प्राप्त करने का था, क्या इस समझौते में भारत के किसी दूसरे हिस्से को उस का मुआवजा मिला है और अगर मिला है तो कितना, और क्या उस से वह शर्त पूरी हो जायेगी ?

**Shri Hathi:** I should like to submit that the question whether Kutch had a right on the Indus river has not been settled or was not settled. Kutch was an independent Indian State. As against that, there were two provinces, Sind and Punjab. The question whether Kutch had a right or not was not decided. No one was

asked to do it. The question whether Kutch's claim was established or not is not on the records now.

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**Fertilizer Distribution Enquiry Committee**

*927. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
**Shri Rami Reddy:**
**Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1054 on the 22nd December, 1960 and state.

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Fertiliser Distribution Enquiry Committee; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations have been generally accepted. Those which involve no financial implications will be communicated shortly to States for early implementation; the others are being examined in greater detail before being given effect to.

**Shri Ramkrishan Gupta:** In reply to the previous question, it was revealed that the recommendations had been forwarded to the State Governments. May I know whether comments have been received from them? If so, have they agreed to accept them?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** No, only one State has so far sent its comments. The others have not.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** One of the recommendations was for the setting up of a Central Fertiliser Marketing Corporation. Another suggestion made was about bringing down the price of nitrogenous fertilisers. What action has been taken on these two recommendations?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** On both, action is intended to be taken. It is not yet finalised.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Is action going to be taken? We asked this question last session and he said that by this session, we would get a reply as to what action is taken.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** The Report was submitted only a few months ago. These questions involve financial and other cosiderations. It does take time to come to a final decision. But it will not take very long now.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether it is not a fact that one of the recommendations is about restricting the import of fertilisers from one State to another when a particular quantity has been allotted? May I also know whether Government will consider the question of increasing despatch of Sindri fertilizers to the Southern States because now only imported fertilizers are made available to those States?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** There is no ban on Sindri fertilizers going to any particular State. We try to minimise transport cost and that is how we arrange the distribution.

As regards the first question, some States have taken steps to see that no fetrilizer allotted to them is taken out of their States.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Has the Ministry set a pattern for the prevention of maldistribution of fertilizers so that the smallest peasant gets his quota?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** We have examined the condition of distribution. This Committee has gone into that question. After all, the action has to rest with the State Governments. We have pointed out the difficulties, and I hope as a result of this committee's recommendations and the correspondence between us and the State Governments, things will improve.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** What is the total demand from the State Governments for fertilizers, and how much of that has been supplied? If there is a large gap, what steps are being taken, considering the fact that it is

the Government which has created the demand among the cultivators, to make up that gap?

**Mr. Speaker:** How many times is this question to come up here? They have answered repeatedly.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** I will repeat. The question is: is it a fact that Government....

**Shri Tangamani:** So many times we have asked about the same committee's recommendations and the action taken thereon. Formerly we were told these had been sent to the State Governments. We are again making a pointed reference to these recommendations.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has not the report been placed on the Table of the House?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** We are not in a position to supply all the demands of the States and farmers, but we are doing progressively better. Last year we could meet only 42 to 46 per cent. of the demands. We expect to reach about 60 to 66 per cent. this year.

**रेलवे की योजना पर पूंजी परिव्यय**

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*९२९. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** / **श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :**

क्या रेलवे मंत्री १९ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९८१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन रेलवे के लिये नियत राशि बढ़ाने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

**रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** आयोजना आयोग (Planning Commission) अभी इस मामले पर विचार कर रहा है ।

The matter is still under consideration of Planning Commission.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस बारे में निर्णय करने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है और देर से देर कब तक फैसला हो जाने की उम्मीद की जाती है ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** इस का जवाब मैं नहीं दे सकता हूं । इस का जवाब तो प्लानिंग कमिशन को ही तय करना है ।

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know whether Government have also sent proposals to the Planning Commission and details regarding the construction of railway lines; if so, may I know the details?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** It does not arise out of this question.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात का भी कोई खयाल किया है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में नई रेल लाइनें बनाने के लिये एक अनुपात से धनराशि मंजूर कर ली जाये ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** इस सवाल से यह ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है, दूसरा सवाल पूछिये ।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** मैं थर्ड फाईव ईयर प्लान की बात पूछ रहा हूं ।

**Shri C. D. Pande:** A large number of new schemes were put off only on the ground that new funds were not available, and the hon. Minister was pleased to assure the House at one time that as soon as new funds were available from the Planning Commission, such lines which had been sanctioned five or six years back would be taken up in priority.

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** अभी तक इस मामले में कोई आखिरी फैसला नहीं हुआ है ।

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** A sum of Rs. 335 crores on account of depreciation, i.e., from internal resources, was included; subsequently this was raised to Rs. 350 crores. May I know whether this increase of Rs. 15 crores has been accepted by the Planning Commission, and whether the outlay has been increased to that extent?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** This question related to the Plan outlay for which the Planning Commission had asked us to be prepared to lift 235 million tons of goods traffic, and for that a certain sum was alloted. We had pointed out that it would be necessary to increase the allocation. No final decision has yet been taken.

**Mr. Speaker:** He says originally the amount was Rs. 335 crores. Has it been increased to Rs. 350 crores? That is the question.

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** For this particular detail, I shall require separate notice.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** There is a point of propriety.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is only day before yesterday that we concluded the debate on Railway Demands and also the general Budget. If they were not satisfied during that discussion, are they going to be satisfied now with an answer?

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** That is not the point.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is one other point also. The hon. Deputy Minister said that it had not been finalised, that the whole matter was under consideration. And then, they have invited opinions from various people. Hon. Members also can send their opinions.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Quite right, but I wanted to know....

**Mr. Speaker:** Under the circumstances, the Plan is not final. It is only the day before yesterday that we concluded the Railway Budget. Am I to allow other questions on this.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** The question of propriety was this. The papers today report: "Rail Outlay may go up by Rs. 25 crores". This is in the *Times of India* of this morning, and it adds: "Traffic Estimate is Revised". My point was this only. When people get the news, this House is not getting the news. He says the matter is under consideration, but the papers report that the outlay is to be increased.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member will bear in mind that they go to some Deputy-Secretary or Under-Secretary, or some other member who might be interested, and he says: "Yes, it is likely to come", but if our friends make a statement, the statement will become authoritative. That is the difference. The Plan is under consideration. The Railway Budget was discussed. Let us proceed to the next question.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Let us know how much more they have asked.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not going to allow. No purpose is served.

**Purchase of Rice from Thailand**

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*929. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 225 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the Government of Thailand regarding purchase of rice have been concluded;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken to conclude the negotiations?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) to (c). No deal could materialise out of the negotiations held last year for purchase of Thai rice by India. That matter is now closed.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** What was the exact offer received from the Thailand Government, and why was it dropped?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The hon. House might know that Thailand has not been a traditional supplier of rice to

us, although we purchased some quantities during the years 1948 to 1952. Ever since 1952 we have not been purchasing any quantity at all from Thailand. In 1959 there was a suggestion from the Thailand Embassy that we might purchase some quantity and some negotiations were conducted, but they did not succeed. I do not think it is necessary to go into the history of these negotiations.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether, in the proposal made by the Thai Government, the price quoted by them was the same or more than the price which was quoted by the U.A.R. Government?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The prices were more

**Minicoy Lighthouse**

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*932. **Shri Kodiyan:**
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri Pangarkar:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1129 on the 1st December, 1960, and state what further steps have been taken by Government for the *'de-jure'* transfer of Minicoy Lighthouse from Britain to India?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** The draft agreement for the *'dejure'* transfer, by Britain to India, of the title to the Minicoy Lighthouse has been finalised and is being sent to the Government of the United Kingdom for consideration.

**Shri Kodiyan:** In answer to a previous question, last December, the same answer was given. May I know why this enormous delay in preparing this draft and coming to an agreement with Britain in this matter?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** It always takes time when you have foreign Governments to deal with, because there is correspondence, again correspondence, and so it goes on. Now we have sent them a final draft agreement which they are considering.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know when this draft agreement was sent to the United Kingdom Government?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I hope we shall get a reply during the next....

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** I wanted to know when this draft agreement was sent.

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** It was sent about a month ago, and we hope to get a reply soon.

**Development of Roads from S.T.C.'s Cement Fund**

*933. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are being allocated for development of roads in different mining areas in the country from S.T.C.'s Cement Fund;

(b) if so, the mining areas to which the funds have been allotted so far for this purpose; and

(c) the total amount of such funds allotted upto the 1st February, 1961 to the different States, State-wise?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Out of a special allotment made in February 1958 for road development from the surplus in the Cement Account of the S.T.C. and the proceeds of the additional excise duty levied on cement during 1958-59, grants-in-aid aggregating Rs. 202.80 lakhs were approved for the development/construction of the following roads in the Mysore, Andhra Pradesh

and Orissa States to facilitate the transport of iron ores:

| Name of road | Grant Approved (Rs. lakhs) | Mining Area Served |
|---|---|---|
| *Mysore State* | | |
| (1) Talgupaa-Honnavar road. | 38·58 | Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts. |
| (2) Banasandra-Hassan road. | 18·12 | Banasandra and Tumkur Districts. |
| (3) Hasan Mangalore road. | 26·64 | |
| (4) Hubli-Karwar road. | 6·48 | Bellary District. |
| (5) Londa-Sadashivgarh road. | 96·17 | Belgaum District. |
| *Andhra Pradesh* | | |
| (6) Mahboobabad-Yallandhu road. | 5·00 | Bayyaram mining area. |
| *Orissa State* | | |
| (7) Tomka-Kobatbandh road | 11·81 | Sukinda mining area. |
| TOTAL . | 202·80 | |

These schemes were approved as part of an *ad hoc* programme and no further grants have been approved for such schemes.

**Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Out of these Rs. 2 crores, nearly Rs. 186 lakhs were allotted to only one State, that is Mysore. May I know the overriding consideration of the S.T.C. or the Government to allow nearly 90 per cent. of this fund to only one State?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** That is due to the fact that a lot of ore goes down from the State to the port concerned. Therefore, that has got to be attended to first.

**Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to let us know the annual export of the States of Orissa, Andhra and Mysore in respect of iron ore?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I have no information on that.

**Shri Palaniyandy:** The State of Madras is producing every year about 2 million tons of cement and why has that State been left out of allotment from the road development fund of the S.T.C.?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** In considering the allocation, we had to consider the importance of the transport. We find that the States we have allotted these funds had more important roads to construct than the State of Madras.

**Shri Achar:** In the statement certain amounts are allotted with regard to the Hasan Mangalore road. A major part of the road is in South Kanara district about 70—80 miles and it will be needed to export the iron ore. The amounts are shown in this statement to be allotted to Banasandra and Tumkur districts. May I know why no allotment is made to the South Kanara district?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** We cannot compel the State Governments to use the funds as wanted by the hon. Member. They are beginning this road and of course the hon. Member's district will also be considered when the time comes for it.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Will the Government bear in mind the priorities due to the national highways in this connection?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** The national highways have nothing to do with the present plan.

**Shri Tyagi:** What is the total volume of cement fund at the disposal of the S.T.C? In the matter of roads is any preference given to such roads as contribute to the mining of lime stone, gypsum, etc. used for cement?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** The amount available is about Rs. 9 crores. We have allotted Rs. 2 crores and odd because of the importance of the roads which we have given here. All matters which my hon. friend raised are under serious consideration.

**Shri Supakar:** Are we to understand that the amount of ores raised from the different States is the main consideration for allocation of funds to the respective States?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** We are considering iron ore principally. Coal will be taken into consideration because of the bottleneck that has arisen now.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Am I to understand from the Minister's reply that out of Rs. 9 crores, two crores had been given to the iron ore mining areas and out of the balance of Rs. 7 crores, nothing has been spent for other roads?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** The matter is still under consideration. We are depending upon reports from the State Governments and when we get them, we shall allot funds.

**Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** May I know whether any amount will be allotted to the States of Maharashtra for this purpose, as much of the iron ore from Ratnagiri area is exported?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I am afraid I am not able to deal with the various State claims; we do it from the all India point of view.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members put questions asking for details of allocation to various States. If they want principles to be laid down or to revise the principles already laid down or they are not satisfied with these principles or want to enunciate new principles in regard to these allotments, they may ask for a discussion and I will allow it. Or, they may make suggestions so that the Government may take those suggestions into consideration.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Half-an-hour discussion, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Half-an-hour or one hour.

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** They will have opportunity to discuss this matter on the transport Budget and eight hours are allotted for that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Communication Lines Along Railway Track**

*934. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether P. & T. Department has undertaken the scheme of altering the tele-communication net work to synchronise with the introduction of A.C. electric traction on the railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any items of equipment will be required to be imported from abroad in this connection; and

(d) if so, the reasons therfor?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) Yes.

(b) With the introduction of A. C. traction by the Railways, the open-wire tele-communication circuits in the neighbourhood of the tracks would be subject to dangerous inductive effects In order to minimise these effects to reasonable limits the open-wire network is being replaced by a network of special aluminium sheathed cables. Additional protective accessories are also being provided on these cables.

(c) This is the first time that work of this nature is being undertaken in our country. Normally, the entire cables and equipment required for the work would have to be imported from abroad. However, almost the entire transmission equipment and associated power plant has been designed in the P. & T Department and manufactured indigenously. Only the special types of cables and accessories are being imported.

(d) The cables and accessories are not manufactured in the country.

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** May I know the amount involved in this project and also the amounts for the machinery which we import?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I cannot give the exact figures.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In view of the dangerous implications of these things, I would like to know what is going to be done in order to minimise any accidents that may occur on account of the new introduction of this new system?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** If the hon. Member listened to the answer, he would have noticed that we are laying special aluminium sheathed cables underground so that the danger will be less.

**Shrimati Ila Palchaudhuri:** May I know whether the amount of aluminium needed to manufacture the indigenous parts is being made available to the companies that are wanting to manufacture it for the Government?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** It is not the companies that are manufacturing them, these cables are being manufactured through the P. & T. Department and our cables factory also. Therefore, there is no question of any other person being involved.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** May I know whether steps are being taken by the Government to see that these lines are modernised and are capable of automatic trunk connections?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** Automatic trunk connection has nothing to do with this. These are cables for the electrification of the railways.

### Hyderabad-Vishakhapatnam Air Service

*935. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 254 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken in regard to the continuance of Air Service between Hyderabad and Vishakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) and (b). The Corporation have since decided to continue the air service between Hyderabad and Vishakhapatnam on a thrice weekly basis.

### Variety of Sugarcane

*936. **Shri Bibhu'i Mishra:** Will the **Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no good varieties of sugarcane in Northern India in comparison to Southern India;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that sugarcane research stations in Northern India are not fully equipped in comparison to Coimbatore;

(c) whether Government contemplate to set up sugarcane research stations for various varieties in the States of Bihar, U.P. and Punjab; and

(d) if so, within what period?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) No. Sir.

(b) The comparison is not appropriate as the Central Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, is engaged in the evolution of varieties to suit all parts of India while the States Research Stations located in Northern as well as Southern India test and select varieties suitable for their respective regions from amongst those supplied from Coimbatore. The functions of the Coimbatore and State Stations are, therefore, supplementary. In addition, the State Stations also undertake research work in connection with the cultural aspects of cane cultivation. Each Station is well equipped for its own research work.

(c) and (d). No, the Government do not contemplate to set up cane research stations exclusively for evolving improved varieties in the State of U.P., Bihar, and Punjab as these are not considered necessary.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बिहार पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की रिकव्री है ९.७ और तीन चार सौ मन प्रति एकड़ शूगरकेन यील्ड है, जबकि साउथ में रिकव्री १३, १४ प्वायंट है और १५०० मन प्रति एकड़ का यील्ड है। इस पर भी मंत्री महोदय स्टेटमेंट में कहते हैं कि :

"No, the Government do not contemplate to set up cane research stations exclusively for evolving improved varieties in the State of U.P., Bihar, and Punjab as these are not considered necessary."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर भारत में रिसर्च स्टेशन स्थापित किये बिना वहां की रिकव्री और यील्ड को कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकेगा।

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am afraid the hon. Members are utilising the Question Hour for pushing their points of view and impressing upon the Government to change their policy. All that they can ask for is information. Information has been given. If he wants to impress upon the Government, he may take another opportunity.

**श्री विभुति मिश्र** : मेरा सवाल यह है कि साउथ में जैसी वैरायटीज़ पैदा होती हैं, वैसी नार्थ में पैदा नहीं होती हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में कहते हैं कि यह नैसेसरी नहीं है। दोनों में एक सी समता नहीं रहती है। मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब देना चाहिये कि उत्तर भारत में ऐसी वैरायटीज़ पैदा करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं, जिन से यहां की यील्ड और रिकव्री अच्छी हो।

**डा०पं० शा० देशमुख** : इस जवाब का कारण यह है कि हमारी राय से कोयम्बेटोर और उत्तर के स्टेशनों में काफी वैरायटीज़ की अदला-बदली होती है। जो वैरायटी कोयम्बेटोर में अच्छी रहती है, उसको उत्तर में भेजा जाता है और जो अच्छी निकलती है, उसका प्रचार होता है। फिलहाल इसका जो इन्तज़ाम है, वह हमारी राय से काफ़ी है। मगर केवल स्पेशल इम्परुव्ड वैरायटीज उगाने के लिये नहीं, मगर फंडामेंटल रिसर्च करने के लिये थर्ड फ़ाइव यीअर प्लांन में कुछ स्टेशन बनाए जाने वाले हैं—यू० पी० में घोघ्राफट और गोला में, बिहार में चम्पारन में और पंजाब में रोहतक में। लेकिन ये शूगरकेन की ही इम्परुव्ड वैरायटीज़ के लिये नहीं है।

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल मेरा और सुनिये . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : नहीं जी।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे विधान में यह है कि जस्टिस होना चाहिये। मैं एक मेम्बर हूं और मेरे साथ जस्टिस होना चाहिये। मैंने प्रश्न रखा है मुझे सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दी जानी चाहिये। आपके विधान के प्री-एम्बल में है कि जस्टिस होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am afraid the hon. Member is exceeding his limits. The answer is complete. The answer is that there are research stations in Northern India, there are research stations in South India, the varieties are being looked into, there are also research stations for fundamental research, research in a particular area is being sent to some other area for verification, thus the experiences gained are all pooled together and in the opinion of the Government it is not necessary to have any further research station. If the hon. Member insists, I cannot allow him to do so here. He may table a motion and then if the Government does not care to accept it he can gather a majority in his favour and himself take charge of it. There is no purpose in raising it now. (*Interruption*). It is already available. There are research stations. A particular station in Coimbatore may be for a particular variety. I

am satisfied with the answer. Hon. Members must bear in mind that when I am satisfied with the answer I proceed to the next question. I allowed him to put one more question. I said originally that it is for the Government to decide. The Government has decided. He insisted upon having the reasons. Elaborate reasons have been given. It is not as if there are no research stations. He wants to impress upon Government that there ought to be research stations. I am afraid, the Question Hour is not the proper occasion for that.

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** Sir, may I put one question? I will show you that the answer is not complete.

क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में गन्ने की जो किस्में बोई जाती हैं वे दो तीन साल में खराब हो जाती हैं, इसी वजह से जो शक्कर की प्राप्ति है, वह कम होती जा रही है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all right. All that the hon. Member says is that during the last two or three years there have been a lesser quantity and therefore there have been *kharab* sugarcane and so on.

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** On account of the variety of sugarcane.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not on account of want of research. The question is, why do you not have more research stations for looking into the various varieties. The hon. Minister has replied that the existing research stations are sufficient. If any particular variety does not pay properly, they are noticing it and hon. Members may bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister.

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, I rise to point of order. When the Chair has been pleased to call the next Question, the old convention should not be disturbed and no further supplementaries should be put on the previous question. The Chair's order and ruling must be respected, otherwise there will be no order in the House. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** I am happy. I am calling the next Question.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, may I put one question?

**Some Hon. Members** *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** All these may be reserved for the occasion when we take up the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry. Next Question—

**Jaldhaka Railway Bridge**

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*937. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of new Jaldhaka Railway Bridge between Chapramari and Nagrakata Stations on the Northeast-Frontier Railway has been completed;

(b) if so, when and at what cost;

(c) whether it forms part of the comprehensive scheme of strengthening the Assam Link Route; and

(d) if so, how far the scheme has been implemented and how much of it is yet to be implemented?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The bridge was constructed at a cost of Rs 44.35 lakhs approximately and opened to traffic on the 4th of January, 1961.

c) Yes Sir.

(d) All the works have been completed except for erection of girders on four bridges and realignment of the railway line at Mal. These works are in progress and are expected to be completed by May, 1961.

I may add, Sir, that one of the bridges to be constructed is over the river Dimdima.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know the amount to be spent on this project?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Which project? I gave the figures, Sir, for this bridge. The bridge was constructed at a cost of Rs. 44.35 lakhs approximately.

**Panchayat Raj**

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*940. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** **Shri S. N. Ramani:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state how the scheme of decentralisation of powers to the Panchayat Samitis is proposed to be brought about in the Union Territories?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** Panchayats already exist in Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. Preliminaries are being attended to for setting up Panchayats in Manipur and Tripura. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands the Panchayat Regulations are likely to be promulgated soon. Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura have got Territorial Councils with certain functions and powers. There is also an Advisory Committee for Delhi. The Question whether or not there should be an intermediate statutory body between the Panchayat and the Territorial Council, and if so, what form, powers and functions it should have, is being considered in the context of conditions obtaining in each Territory. Establishment of a higher body in whatever form in Territories which do not yet have Panchayats would also depend on the experience gained in the working of Panchayats, after these are set up.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी का कुछ अन्दाजा है कि देर से देर कब तक इन सब क्षत्रों में पंचायतों का निर्माण हो जायेगा ?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Sir, it is not a question of having things in the future. It is being attended to now and here.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और दिल्ली में जो पंचायतें अब तक बनी हैं, उनको वे अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हैं जो कि राजस्थान या आंध्र प्रदेश या उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचायतों को प्राप्त हैं ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समानता लाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I think in the answer I have said that attempts are being made to see that democratic decentralisation is introduced as far as possible in all these territories.

**Shri Heda:** There is a three-tier scheme of panchayat raj. May I know first to bring out the elected village panchayats or whether they would start from the top or from some other level?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** We are trying to begin from the ground level.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I know what powers are proposed to be decentralised and entrusted to these gram panchayats?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** In what?

**Shri Tyagi:** May I know what powers are being decentralised and are being entrusted to these gram panchayats or panchayat samitis?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I would like to know whether the hon. Member's question pertains to Union Territories or....

**Shri Tyagi:** Union Territories.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Where there are territorial councils already entrusted with certain powers I think the question has to be tackled with reference to the Territorial Councils which already exist. Therefore, it will take some time. Also, a number of ministries must come to an agreement as far as democratic decentralisation in the Territories is concerned.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I take it that no precise powers have been decided upon to be decentralised and the panchayats are being formed without

knowing as to what powers will be entrusted to them?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I do not think the hon. Member is correct. In Delhi, for instance, I can say that the panchayats are constituted and they are entrusted with powers and authority for promotion agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation etc. Certain panchayats are also given supervisory powers. Over and above this there is an Advisory Council. Therefore, it is not as if the panchayats are created in a vacuum. They are being entrusted with certain powers and functions. They are also provided with resources.

**Shri Tyagi:** These are no powers. Anybody can be entrusted with such work.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. What I would suggest is, if possible, the hon. Minister may place a copy of the scheme denoting the powers which are being transferred from the existing local bodies to panchayats, their financial powers, resources etc., which are all necessary to be decided, in the library for information of hon. Members.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : पंचायतों की जो ज्यूडिशल साइड है, उसमें जो लोग हैं, उनकी ट्रेनिंग का क्या सरकार ने कोई इंतिजाम किया है ? इन पदों के लिये चुने जाने के बाद क्या यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उनको ट्रेनिंग कुछ दी जाये ताकि वे मुकदमों का फैसला ठीक तरह से कर सकें ?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** That question also is being attended to.

**Shri Palaniyandy:** May I know whether any Panchayat Act has been passed in any Union Territory to give powers to the Panchayats?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** There is a Panchayat Act passed in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** The hon. Minister said just now that the central ministries have to come to some agreement regarding decentralisation of powers. I want to know what steps are being taken to bring about that agreement and how long it will take for that agreement to come about before the actual decentralisation of powers?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Already consultations are being held between the Home Ministry and our Ministry, and steps are being taken to see that as early as possible these panchayats and circle panchayats, as the case may be, are entrusted with powers and functions.

**Shri Basumatari:** In view of the fact that there are traditional councils in Manipur and Tripura, may I know what would be the relationship between these traditional councils in the tribal areas and these panchayats?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I did not follow the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** He says that there are tribal councils and wants to know what will be the relationship between these councils and the panchayats which are established.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I have already said that there are councils already elected.

**Shri Basumatari:** I said 'traditional councils'.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes; traditional councils in the tribal areas.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** This question will also be considered.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** If these panchayats are given powers according to the directives from the Central Government, how is it that different panchayats in different States enjoy different powers?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** The hon. Member should know that panchayats are State subjects and no direction is given. If anything, suggestions are made, and the States are passing their own legislation as far as Panchayat Raj is concerned.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** May I know whether the Government are aware that in Rajasthan ....

**Mr. Speaker:** Rajasthan is not a Union territory.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Yes, Sir. But my question is, in Rajasthan, at the district level, they are having what is called Panchayat Parishads. I want to know what powers are given to them. Are these Parishads without any power?

**Mr. Speaker:** Where?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** In Rajasthan.

**Mr. Speaker:** That does not arise out of this question.

**श्री पद्म देव** : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि हिमाचल में जो टेरिटोरियल कौंसिल है उसके प्रशासनिक अधिकार क्या हैं, या वह केवल म्यूनिसिपैलिटी की शक्ल रखती है ? और उस सूरत में वहां के लोगों के डिमाक्रेटिक अधिकार क्या हैं ?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Territorial councils are not created by our Ministry.

**Transport of Goods to Tripura from Calcutta**

*941. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goods bound for Tripura weighing more than 2 lakh maunds, are held up at Calcutta as there is no adequate freighter service with the result that the price of various goods in Tripura is soaring high;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on this account the people of Tripura are suffering seriously; and

(c) if so, the measures adopted to improve the position?

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Owing to sudden increase in freight traffic, which is not unusual for this part of the year, an estimated backlog of 4,000 maunds reported to be with merchants will be cleared by the Indian Airlines Corporation by suitably stepping up their freighter operations.

**Shri Bangshi Thakur:** May I know whether all the goods intended for Tripura have been lifted by now and how much has been lifted so far?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** As I have stated, the latest information is that there is some backlog and efforts will be made to increase the cargo flights in order to clear the goods as early as possible.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** As it appears that there is a considerable amount of backlog, from the hon. Minister's answer, may I know if some of the non-scheduled operators will be given a chance to lift these goods so that the sufferings of the people of Tripura may be abated?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** I think there are two presumptions which are not correct. In the first instance, there is no considerable backlog. As I have stated, it will be about 4,000 maunds. It will be cleared very soon. Secondly, the hon. Member said that there is suffering of the people. As far as our information goes, there has been no rise in the price of any essential commodities. So, the question does not arise.

**Sunken Vessels in the Hooghly**

*942. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated loss incurred on vessels which are embedded in the Hooghly since the last two years;

(b) what were the reasons leading to the sinking of these vessels;

(c) whether any enquiry had been made into the incidents; and

(d) if so, with what result?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Two vessels wrecked during the years 1959 and 1960 are embedded in the Hooghly. They are the R. S. V. "Empire Oberon" and the Dredger "Lake Fithian." The estimated capital value of the R. S. V. "Empire Oberon" was Rs. 3,87,589. The "Lake Fithian" belonged to a foreign dredging firm. The value of that vessel is not known.

(b) The "Empire Oberon" sank on account of the lighter which was being towed by it having filled with water and this resulted in the capsizing of the tug.

The "Lake Fithian" which was a dumb dredger, suddenly got out of control due to the unusually high spring tide and sank while working near Fulta Point.

(c) A formal investigation into the casualty relating to R. S. V. "Empire Oberon" under section 248 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act of 1923 was held by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

As regards the accident relating to the "Lake Fithian," a preliminary inquiry has been held by the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta.

(d) In the case of the "Empire Oberon," the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, has held that the accident was due to the negligence of certain employees of the Calcutta Port. One of them, Mr. Preston, was drowned in the river during the accident. As regards the others, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has suggested departmental action by the Calcutta Port Commissioners. A copy of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's report has been sent to the Calcutta Port Commissioners for necessary action.

As regards the "Lake Fithian," the report of the preliminary inquiry is at present under examination by the Director General of Shipping.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** The statement says that an enquiry into the sinking of *Empire Oberon* was conducted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and it goes on to say that a copy of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's report has been sent to the Calcutta Port Commissioner for necessary action. May I know when was this copy sent to the Port Commissioners and why is that action has not yet been taken against the employees?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** The Port Commissioners are considering the report. They will take necessary action on the report of the Chief Presidency Magistrate who has submitted the report. The report was sent about two months ago, and they are considering it. It involves two or three officers. The first one—he was one of those whom the court found guilty—died in the accident itself.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** It is expressly stated that the Chief Presidency Magistrate held that the employees were responsible for this. Therefore, may I know what is the delay in taking action?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** Mr. Preston, Commander of *Empire Oberon*, died in the accident itself. The second one was one Mr. Ramjoo, the manjhi of the lighter No. P. C. 7 who was responsible for the stowage and securing of the cargo and also the battening of the hatch of his lighter for having failed to do what he should have done. The third person was Shri Amalendra Lal Kar, Deputy Controller of Stores, Calcutta Port Commissioners' Office, for his ignorance of rules touching the licences of the boat and the manjhi and their renewal in spite of the protest of the manjhi. The fourth one was Shri E. H. Rabey, Harbour Master on special duty for not addressing himself seriously to the task of looking into the arrangements for the stowage with a view to finding out if they were made in a seamanlike manner. The fifth one was Mr. King,

Chief River Surveyor, for having permitted the master of *Empire Oberon* to carry three extra persons on board the vessel as a matter of common practice without any order from a competent authority. Complaints against these people are being considered by the Port Commissioners, and I am sure they will inflict the punishment that is necessary for this purpose.

**Mr. Speaker:** They are considering this matter. The lawyers will also see whether the case will stand or not. There are about eight officers against whom these remarks have been made.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Government have admitted that two vessels lie sunk and embedded in the river Hooghly. I want to know what steps the Government have taken to clear the bed of the Hooghly river so that other vessels may operate and may not be affected?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** The bed of the river has been sufficiently cleared for the ships to operate.

**Mr. Speaker:** This question is only about the enquiry—whether an enquiry has been made into the accident. Next question.

**Anti-corruption Organisation on Railways**

*943. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anti-corruption Organisation has been functioning on all the Railways during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the nature of achievements on the Southern Railway?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The year 1960-61 has not yet closed. The position for the calendar year 1960 is as under:—

98 cases of corruption were detected. 138 cases including old outstanding cases were finalised during the year and various punishments, *viz.*, dismissal, removal, compulsory retirement, reduction, stoppage of increments and passes, etc. have been imposed on 160 staff. Surprise checks were made on goods sheds, transhipment points, etc. resulting in a saving of Rs. 1,14,401.48 nP. to the Administration.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether Government will consider the question of submitting yearly reports about the work of this Directorate of Vigilance and the Chief Security Officer relating to the various cases?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** We shall consider that suggestion.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether there are vigilance officers at the division level or whether there are three or four divisions for which there is only one single vigilance officer?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** It is only at the administrative level, at the headquarters. The Deputy General Manager is at the head of it and he is assisted by other vigilance officers who will be touring round.

**Shri Tyagi:** Have the Government considered the advisability of doing away with this name—Anti-corruption Organisation"—which already smacks of corruption and change it into 'vigilance organisation' or some such dignified name?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** The name is not "Anti-corruption Organisation". It is called the "Vigilance Department".

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐन्टी करप्शन आर्गेनाइजेशन जो है वह केवल सदर्न रेलवे में है या और रेलवे पर भी एक्सटेंड किया गया है ?

**श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी** : सब रेलवेज पर है।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के द्वारा जो रेलवे का सामान तोड़फोड़कर या चुरा कर

उन ठेकेदारों को बेच दिया जाता है जो कि उसे सप्लाई करते हैं, उसे रोकने के लिये भी एन्टी करप्शन डिपार्टमेंट ने आपके डिपार्टमेंट को कोई सुझाव दिये हैं, और यदि दिये हैं तो वे क्या हैं ?

**रेलवे उप मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां)** : कई ऐसे वाकयात हुए हैं जहां पर कि विजिलंस डिपार्टमेंट ने देखा कि रेलवे कर्मचारी इस किस्म के गलत काम करते हैं और उन्होंने उनको पकड़ने में मदद दी है ।

**Pandit K. C. Sharma:** May I know how many cases have been brought to their notice?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां** : इस साल में ६८ केसेज करप्शन के पकड़े गए हैं और इनमें जिन रेलवे एप्लाईज ने चोरी वगैरह में हिस्सा लिया था उनके केस भी शामिल हैं ।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : मैंने पूछा कि क्या उनकी रोकथाम के लिये कोई सुझाव दिये गये । उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया ।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां** : जी हां, दिये गये हैं । हर वक्त दिये जा रहे हैं ।

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** In those cases, may I know how many gazetted officers were involved and what sort of punishment was meted out to them? The hon. Deputy Minister said there was a saving of Rs. 1 lakh by this Vigilance Department. May I know how this saving was assessed?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Four gazetted officers were involved. The nature of punishment is not given here. Regarding how the amount was secured, a separate question may be put.

### Twin Pioneer Aircraft

***945. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Twin Pioneer" aircraft manufactured by a Scotland firm gave a demonstration flight in Delhi;

(b) whether Government propose to buy this aircraft for their use;

(c) whether the terms for such purchase have been concluded; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, there is no such proposal at present.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know why this demonstration flight was arranged? What was the purpose of this demonstration flight?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** We have not arranged the demonstration flight. The manufacturers have brought it and they wanted to demonstrate.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if the economics and the transport capacity of this aircraft have been taken into account and whether Government intend to make use of this aircraft for some purpose?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** There is no question of considering the transport capacity, economics, etc. Those people wanted to exhibit it so that they might get purchasers and we allowed them to have the trial flight.

### Loan for Hotels

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***947. Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 607 on the 1st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal of getting loan to M/s. Oberoi Hotels (Ltd.) for construction of hotels;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) main terms and conditions of the loan?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) to (c). The East India Hotels Ltd. of which M/s. Oberoi Hotels (India) Private Limited are the Managing Agents have since withdrawn their original application for a loan of Rs. 180 lakhs which they had made to the Industrial Finance Corporation and which was under the consideration of the Government. It is understood that the Company have now approached the Industrial Finance Corporation for a smaller loan and that the matter is under the consideration of the Industrial Finance Corporation.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** The hon. Minister just stated that the manager of this hotel has approached the Industrial Finance Corporation for a loan. May I know what is the amount for which he has applied now?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** They have now applied for a loan of Rs. 95 lakhs.

**Shri Ansar Harvani:** The hon. Minister stated that the East India Hotels Limited, a subsidiary of Messrs Oberoi Hotels, had applied for a loan and subsequently they withdrew their application. May I know the reason why the application was withdrawn?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** They found that it may not be possible to invest such a large sum and give the guarantee for repayment. That is the reason.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** May I know if any loan has been so far given for the hotel industry in the private sector?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** No loan has yet been given for this particular hotel.

**डाक तथा तार विभाग में कल्याण पदाधिकारी**

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***९४८. श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
**श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :**
**सरदार इकबाल सिंह :**

**क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या ८२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डाक तथा तार विभाग में कल्याण पदाधिकारियों के पदों को रखने या समाप्त करने के प्रश्न के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?**

**असैनिक उड्डयन उपमंत्री (श्री मुही-उद्दीन) :** इस मामले की अभी जांच की जा रही है ।

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:** May I know why this question has been hanging fire for such a long time?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** It has got to be considered at great length and consideration is being given.

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:** If and when these posts are abolished, what alternative arrangements wil be made to look after this work?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** We will consider what we should do when these posts are abolished.

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:** If these posts are abolished; is there any possibility of offering alternative jobs to the present incumbents?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** We always try to find alternative jobs for those whom we find are not necessary in the department.

**Planning-cum-District Panchayat Officer**

***950. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the State Ministers' Conference that at District level there should be Planning-*cum*-District Panchayat Officer who should also be Secretary of District Development Council has been implemented in all the States;

(b) if not, the number of States that have put this into practice; and

(c) what are the special difficulties in putting this recommendation into practice?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) to (c). This recommendation of the 6th meeting of the Central Council of Local Self Government held at Bangalore in November, 1960, has been forwarded to the State Governments. Two States have replied that they do not propose to make any such change at present. Replies from other States are awaited.

**Shri Tangamani:** There are several States where the new Act has been passed creating the District Development Councils. I would like to know whether those States have implemented this recommendation of making the District Panchayat Officer, who is also the Planning Officer, the Secretary of the District Development Council?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Many of the States are now considering the resolution as has been passed in the Local Self-Government Ministers' Conference. Only two States have said, for the present they do not propose to appoint officers as recommended by the resolution.

**Shri Tangamani:** Is it not a fact that the District Development Councils have been constituted in the State of Madras and there is no District Panchayat Officer as such, except a Divisional Panchayat Officer and there is no Secretary of the Development Council?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I take the information. The Madras Government is also considering how best this recommendation can be implemented.

## अमरीका को चीनी का निर्यात

*६५२. **श्री ब्रजराज सिंह :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवीनतम समाचारों के अनुसार अमरीका भारतीय चीनी का पर्याप्त मात्रा में आयात करने पर सहमत हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी चीनी आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई है और मूल्य आदि के बारे में आयात की शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या अमरीका को चीनी के इस निर्यात से भारत की कोई हानि होगी और यदि हां, तो क्या भारतीय चीनी मिल संघ उठायेगा या भारत सरकार उठायेगी ;

(घ) क्या देश में चीनी के मूल्य पर उक्त निर्यात का कोई प्रभाव पड़ेगा ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय किये जायेंगे ; और

(च) संभावित निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है ?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** May I know whether any negotiations were carried on by the representatives of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association in America?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Yes, representations have been made to the U.S. Government. Recently a delegation consisting of the President and the Vice-President of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association, which is the statutory export agency, visited U.S.A.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Since the scheme for the export of sugar to U.S.A. is under consideration by the Government of India, may I know whether any tentative proposals have been considered by the Government to see that, if at all sugar is exported to U.S.A., no loss shall be passed on to the consumer?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** In fact, it is well-known that if we are in a position to get a quota from U.S.A., we will be incurring less loss. Now on an average on the exports we are incurring a loss of about Rs. 13 per maund of sugar exported. If it is exported to America, the loss will be only Rs. 7 per maund.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या यह सच है कि हमारे फूड और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर और अमरीका की सरकार में शुगर के इम्पोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में कोई बातचीत होने वाली है ?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** If at all, that will arise only at a later stage.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** May I know whether the American price quoted by them for the sugar from India is much below the production cost of sugar here?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The position is this. As far as U.S.A. is concerned, out of a total world consumption of 45·5 million tons, they consume about 8·41 million tons and they are producing only 4.2 million tons. They imported 4.2 million tons. In order to protect their indigenous production, they are maintaining this price.

**Shrimati Ila Pa'choudhuri:** If we want to export sugar to U.S.A., a certain quality of sugar only is acceptable in those markets. What are we doing to encourage that kind of sugar being made in India?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It is true that U.S.A. does not import direct consumption sugar which we produce: They are importing only raw sugar. At present it will be even worthwhile to supply direct consumption sugar at the rate for raw sugar. In course of time, if U.S.A. agrees to take any particular quantity, we would be in a position to supply sugar of their specification.

**Shri Heda:** May I know whether the loss of Rs. 13 per maund referred to by the Deputy Minister is the loss after taking the excise into account or excluding the excise?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It is exclusive of the excise duty.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether the U.S. Government is purchasing sugar from us at a higher price only to counteract Cuba or are they in genuine need of it?

**12 hrs.**

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I am sorry such misunderstanding prevails, whether it is due to ignorance or whatever it may be. America is taking sugar from all countries which export sugar to that country at the same price. It is not as if we alone are given favourable treatment. It is well-known that the United States Government has cancelled the Cuban quota which comes to about 3 million tons, and that sugar is coming to the open world market. Now we are exporting sugar to other countries. Besides we are proposing to have markets in the United States, which is a purely business proposition.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** In view of the increased sugar production in the current year during the crushing season, may I know whether there is any proposal under consideration for export of Indian sugar to other countries than the United States?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Out of last year's production, we have already announced an export of 50,000 tons. For the current year, we have provisionally fixed it at 50.000 tons. We may increase it later on. We have announced the export of one lakh tons, out of which we have exported about 72,000 tons up to 9th March, 1961. We are exploring the possibilities of export to other countries also.

**Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** May I know whether India is a member of the International Sugar Agreement for we cannot export sugar without being a member of that agreement?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Under the International Sugar Agreement we have been allowed a quota of 1½ lakh tons for export. If we are to export to America we have to become a mem-

ber of the International Sugar Agreement. But the exports to the United States will not be counted as against the quota that is permitted under the International Sugar Agreement.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** I want to know whether, in view of the possibility of the United States agreeing to purchase more sugar from India, the conditions in India with regard to the transport bottleneck, have been considered by the Food Ministry, and, if so, whether the railways will be able in time to get the sugar moved to the ports.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The hon. Member need not have any apprehension on that score, for the Railway Ministry will be in a position to supply the necessary transport facilities if we are in a position to export sugar.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question Hour is over.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** There is only one question left, which is also important. It may be taken up.

**Mr. Speaker:** I wanted to complete that question also, but the time is over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Aviation Base at Begumpet

***930. Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for retaining the aviation base at Bagumpet;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have also represented in the matter; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no immediate plan for reducing the strength of the maintenance base of the Indian Airlines Corporation at Hyderabad.

### Automatic Post Cards Selling Machine

***931. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the automatic slot machine designed to sell 5 nP. post cards installed at the Bombay General Post Office has worked satisfactorily;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to instal similar machines at G.P.O.s of other cities also; and

(c) if so, where?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) Not so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise for the present.

### Package Programme

***938. Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in total and per acre yield of main crops cultivated in the areas covered by the "Package Programme"; and

(b) whether Government have any plans to expand the area under this "Package Programme" during the year 1961-62?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) No estimates have been made so far of the increase in total production and per acre yields of the crops cultivated in the areas covered by the Package Programme. Crop-cutting experiments are, however, being organised in those districts where the programme was inaugurated during the current year. The yield data will become available only after the experiments have been completed and the results analysed.

(b) In the first seven districts of West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh) Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Pali (Rajasthan), Tanjore (Madras), Ludhiana (Punjab), Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh) and Shahabad (Bihar) where the programme is being implemented at

present, generally 20 per cent. of the area has been taken up during the first year. It is hoped gradually to extend this area in the subsequent years to cover the entire district.

It has also been decided to extend the programme to cover one district in each of the remaining States of Maharashtra, Gujerat, Mysore, Kerala, Orissa, Assam. West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir.

**Rail Link with Baberghat and Hili**

*939. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from Baberghat to link this important district head-quarters town by Rail; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to link Baberghat and Hili with the new North Bengal Rail line?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal does not find a place in the Draft Outline of the Third Plan.

**Departmental Catering**

*944. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to improve the catering service run departmentally on the Railways; and

(b) if so, what are its details?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The working of departmental catering establishments is considered generally satisfactory. Efforts continue to be made to effect a further improvement by tightening/strengthening supervision, more extensive and intensive training of staff, quality control of raw materials used as ingredients of food and provision of better equipment.

**Indian Railway Commission for Malaya**

*946. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Railway Commission is being sent to the Federation of Malaya on the request of the Malayan Government to study and advise the Malayan Railways about their working; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

**Recommendations of Co-ordination Committee**

*949. **Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the co-ordination committee of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-operation and Planning Commission, have since been studied by Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendation for giving subsidies to the cultivators who will be willing to adopt improved techniques in their fields; and

(c) the decision of Government?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) The Coordination Committees at Ministers' level and at Officers' level functioning at the Centre with the object of bringing about coordination between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation in the sphere of agricultural production meet periodically, consider questions requiring coordination between the two Ministries and make appropriate recommendations. Action on these recommendations is taken by the concerned authorities at the Centre, in consulta-

tion with the State Governments, wherever necessary.

(b) and (c). The recommendation regarding giving subsidies to the cultivators as an incentive for trying newly evolved techniques of cultivation on their fields is at present under consideration in consultation with the States.

**Agricultural Commission**

*952. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri Pangarkar:**
**Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
**Shri Hem Raj:**
**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri J. B. S. Bist:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1075 on the 22nd December, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of appointing an Agricultural Commission with a view to survey all aspects of Agriculture?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the State Governments whose views have been asked for.

**Aid by Food and Agriculture Organization**

**1844. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Food and Agriculture Organisation would be giving aid to India for Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the projects in which it would be used?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) Yes.

(b) The F.A.O. provides aid to India under their Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, in the form of technical assistance covering assignment of experts, award of fellowships for training of Indians abroad, and supply of equipment ancillary to experts' assignment for exploration purposes.

(c) The technical asistance received from F.A.O. will continue to be utilized for various developmental projects relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Fisheries, Forestry and Nutrition.

**Food and Agriculture Organisation**

**1845. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far received for the Second Five Year Plan period from Food and Agriculture Organisation; and

(b) the projects for which the amount was received?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) The Food and Agriculture Organisation provides only technical assistance in the form of assignment of experts, award of fellowships for the training of Indian personnel abroad and supply of equipment ancillary to experts' assignment for exploration purposes. The aid was made available on calendar-year basis.

During the Second Five Year Plan, this aid, expressed in financial terms is as follows:—

| Year | Equipment if any. | FAO allocations in $ for assistance to India. |
|---|---|---|
| 1956 . . | $ 75,000 | $ 330,000 |
| 1957 . . | .. | $ 380,000 |
| 1958 . . | .. | $ 378,540 |
| 1959 . . | .. | $ 374,540 |
| 1960 . . | .. | $ 355,000 |

(b) The technical assistance has been received from FAO for various developmental projects relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Fisheries and Forestry.

**Waiting Halls on Northern Railway**

**1846. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations on which waiting halls and waiting rooms have been constructed or extended during 1960-61 on meter gauge section of Northern Railway; and

(b) the names of stations where waiting halls and waiting rooms are proposed to be constructed or extended during 1961-62?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) New waiting halls have been constructed at Bidiad and Alai, while extensions to waiting halls were carried out at Degana and Sujangarh stations.

Construction of waiting halls are also in progress at Surpura, Shri Balaji, Samrau, Rajkiawas, Salawas, Bhiwani, Gurgaon and Jhabelwali stations, while extension to waiting halls are in progress at Nagaur, Pilibagan and Sangaria stations.

There was no construction or extension of waiting rooms on metre gauge section during 1960-61.

(b) An estimate for the provision of a waiting hall at Ramgarh Ujalbas has been sanctioned, and a waiting hall is also proposed to be provided at Jabelwali station during 1961-62. Waiting halls at Churu, Charki Dadri Sardar Shahr, Sherekan, Tibi, Didwana, Makrana and Jalore stations are proposed to be extended. The actual progress of the proposed works will, of course, depend on the availability of funds. There is no proposal either to construct or to extend waiting rooms during 1961-62.

**Motor Accidents in Tripura**

**1847. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidents that took place in Tripura and Manipur during the second half of the year 1960; and

(b) the number of persons who died in these accidents.

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) 32 in Tripura and 30 in Manipur.

(b) 5 and 8 respectively.

**Shipping Charges for Import of Crude Oil**

**1848. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange paid by the oil refineries located in India during the year 1960 to foreign shipping companies for importing crude oil into India; and

(b) the amount paid as shipping charges to Indian and foreign ships?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) Ocean freight paid by the refineries for the import of crude oil during the year 1960 amounted to Rs. 551 lakhs.

(b) The entire amount was paid to foreign vessels, since there are at present no Indian registered tankers for the overseas oil trade.

**Twenty Years Road Plans**

1849. **Shri Hem Raj:**
**Shri Hem Barua:**
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Twenty Years Road Plans have been finalised by the different States;

(b) whether those plans have been examined by the Centre; and

(c) if so, what is the final outcome of the roads to be undertaken by the different States, at the Central, State and District level?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) to (c). Formulation of long or short term road plans of States is primarily the concern of the individual State Governments. A broad outline of the road requirements of the country as a whole to meet the needs of traffic during the twenty-year period ending 1980-81 is given in the Report of Chief Engineers on Road Development Plan for India (1961—81). Detailed consideration of this Report has been deferred till the finalisation of the report of the Committee set up by Government to examine the question of co-ordination between the different means of transport and long-term policy issues involved in their future development. Meanwhile, in order to ensure the development of a planned and integrated network of roads, steps are being taken by States to prepare district road maps with Central financial assistance indicating a broad lay-out of roads for the next 20 years on the basis of the Report of Chief Engineers referred to above. So far the Governments of Assam, Bihar, Madras and Tripura have completed these maps and they are now under examination. Preparation of these maps by most of the remaining States is in progress.

**Headquarters of Central Tobacco Committee**

**1850. Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had proposed the shifting of the headquarters of the Central Tobacco Committee from Madras to Guntur;

(b) what are the reactions of the Centre to the proposal; and

(c) what is the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Tungabhadra High Level Canal**

**1851. Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the progress made in the execution of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage I?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** The latest information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Platform at Kurduwadi Station**

**1852. Shri Naldurgkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the common platform connecting broad gauge and narrow gauge lines at Kurduwadi Junction on the Central Railway is proposed to be constructed;

(b) if so, whether the work of construction has been started;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor! and

(d) whether any representation has been made by the public in this respect?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) to (c). The proposal to provide a common platform for Broad Gauge and Narrow Gauge trains is interlinked with that of conversion of Kurduwadi—Miraj section into Broad Gauge or Metre Gauge. As soon as a decision on the main issue is reached, the proposal for a common platform will be examined.

(d) Yes.

**Deep-Sea Fishing in Orissa**

**1853. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for undertaking deep-sea fishing in Orissa has been approved by the Union Government for the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the estimated cost;

(c) whether any amount has been sanctioned for Orissa for 1961-62 period for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) A scheme for 'Pilot Power Fishing in the Sea' has been approved by the Government of India for implementation by the Orissa Government during the Third Plan period.

(b) The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 57·25 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan period and aims at operating 30 fishing boats from the river mouths at depths between 7 to 25 fathoms.

(c) A provision of Rs. 4·43 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the State Plan for the year 1961-62.

(d) Does not arise.

**Bridge on National Highway No. 7**

**1854. Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a bridge in Mile 69|2 of Hyderabad-Kurnool Road (National Highway No. 7); and

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of the scheme?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) Yes, Sir, but whether the work will be included in the third five-year plan depends on the funds made available.

(b) Rs. 9,72,000.

**Health Centres on N. Railway**

**1855. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Health Centres opened on the Northern Railway during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far as per directive of the Railway Board; and

(b) the amount allotted therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Four.

(b) Rs. 7,49,000.

**Porters at Mukerian Station**

**1856. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of porters registered at Mukerian Station;

(b) the details of complaints received from them during the last two years; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government to remove the causes of complaints?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) 2.

(b) and (c). No complaints have been received by the Northern Railway during the two year period ending 13-3-1961.

**Batala Junction**

**1857. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inward and outward passengers at Batala Junction and the number of cross traffic passengers there in 1959-60;

(b) whether there is any tube-well or water tap supply on the platform of this station; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a):—

| | |
|---|---|
| Inward | 4,06,845 |
| Outward | 3,93,913 |
| Gross Traffic | 59,436 |

(b) Yes, water taps are provided.

(c) Does not arise.

**Catering Licences to S.C. on N. Railway**

**1858. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Scheduled Caste persons applied for licences for tea and fruit stalls during 1959-60 on the Northern Railway; and

(b) how many persons were granted licences to run the stalls?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) 61.

(b) 15.

**Railway Protection Force on Central Railway**

**1859. { Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Railway Protection Force of the Central Railway as on the 1st March, 1961 in each Division separately;

(b) the number among them belonging to Scheduled Castes in each Division; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in maintaining the above Protection Force in each Division during 1959-60?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) to (c). A statement is given below:

| Division | Total strength of R.P.F. in all categories as on 1-3-61. | No. of Scheduled Castes among them. | Expenditure during 1959-60 (In Thousands of rupees). |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) |
| Headquarters . | 169 | 14 | 780 |
| Armed Wing . | 943 | 115 | 720 |
| Bombay . . | 1820 | 266 | 2061 |
| Bhusawal . | 906 | 78 | 878 |
| Nagpur . . | 790 | 163 | 710 |
| Jhansi . . | 859 | 101 | 1063 |
| Sholapur . | 385 | 70 | 404 |
| Secunderabad . | 778 | 98 | 792 |
| Training Centre, Kurduwadi . | 239 | 39 | 283 |
| Fire Service . | 178 | 7 | 496 |

**Bridges on Northern Railway**

**1860. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to rebuild, strengthen or otherwise repair the old bridges on Northern Railway during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b). The rebuilding and repairing of bridges is carried out mainly on the basis of their condition and not their age. Strengthening is generally carried out for permitting heavy engines to run at unrestricted speeds. Such works are also carried out when necessitated by flood damages. During the Second Five Year Plan, all such works which were considered necessary have been carried out and, in all, 75 bridges have been either rebuilt or strengthened so far during this period. Repairs of minor and major nature have been carried out to a large number of bridges based on the results of the annual inspection of bridges carried out by the Engineering staff.

**Loading of Wagons on Railway**

**1861. Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of wagons loaded during the months of January and February, 1961 by the Indian Railways (Zone-wise); and

(b) how does the same compare with the wagon loading of last year during he same period?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 57].

### चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सुविधायें

१८६२. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों, उपमंत्रियों और सभा-सचिवों को चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सुविधायें देने के लिए १९५९-६० में कितनी धन राशि व्यय की गयी ?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर)** : केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों, उपमंत्रियों और सभा-सचिवों को परामर्श, वानस्थान एवं विशेषज्ञ सेवाओं, ओषध तथा अन्तरंग उपचार आदि के लिये अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना की सदस्यता प्राप्त है । अतः उनके इलाज पर हुए खर्च का अलग ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता और न ही यह व्यवहार्य है ।

### Co-axial Cable Project

**1863. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the nature of progress made so far in completion of the underground co-axial cable project in order to link important telephone trunk routes?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** Work on the co-axial cable project has been completed in the sections New Delhi-Agra-Kanpur-Lucknow. Work on the section Asansol-Sasaram is now in progress.

### हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिट्टी के कटाव की रोक-थाम

१८६४ **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्बा जिला (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में किन-किन स्थानों पर वर्ष १९६०-६१ में मिट्टी का कटाव रोकने का काम पूरा किया गया ;

(ख) उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ग) किस प्रकार का काम किया गया ?

**कृषि उप-मंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा)**: (क) चम्बा जिला (हिमाचल प्रदेश) के निम्न स्थानों पर भूमि कटाव को रोकने का काम किया गया और वह समाप्ति पर है :—

(१) भारमौर सब-तहसील (भारमानी गांव के उत्तरी सिरे पर और चम्बाभारमानी सड़क के दोनों तरफ, मील पत्थर नं० ३७-३८ के बीच)

(२) चूराह तहसील (मील पत्थर नं० २१-२२ के बीच और चम्बा-भंडाल पी० डबल्यू० डी० सड़क के दोनों तरफ)

(३) चम्बा तहसील (१) चम्बा कस्बे के आस पास का क्षेत्र (२) चेन्ड खड जलगृहका भाग, गून रारी गांव और सिहुमटा गांव की बेकार भमियां

(३) खालीनाल और छोनाल जलगृह ।

(ख) ३१ जनवरी, १९६१ तक २,२९,८१७ रुपये ।

(ग) वनरोपण दूसरे इंजिनियरिंग कार्य जैसे रक्षा बांध, गुली प्लगिंग, निरीक्षण पथों का निर्माण, मालियों की झोंपड़ियां, नदी किनारों का केनालाइजेशन, चारागह भूमियों का सुधार, आड बनाना और इन कार्यों की देखभाल ।

**जिला चम्बा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में सिंचाई योजनायें**

१८६५. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला चम्बा की जातहमील पांगी में सिंचाई के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) क्या सिंचाई प्रयोजन के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

**कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) :** (क) अभी तक कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है ।

(ख) सिंचाई के लिये सर्वेक्षण का काम जारी है ।

**Consumption of Vegetables**

**1866. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Second Five-Year Plan, the per capita consumption of vegetables has recorded any increase from the level of consumption at the end of the First Five-Year Plan, and, if so, by what percentage; and

(b) what are the steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government to increase the production of vegetables in the Third Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** No statistics are available in this regard.

(b) A scheme for the development of vegetable production at an estimated outlay of Rs. 71.67 lakhs has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan. It is expected that when the scheme is implemented an additional area of 76,200 acres will be brought under vegetables in different States. Elite seeds, insecticides and sprayers for combating pests and diseases and technical advice wil be made available to vegetable growers.

It is also proposed to enlarge the programme of work under the scheme for Certification of Vegetable Seeds to facilitate production and distribution of seeds of approved varieties and qualities.

**Medical College in Orissa**

**1867. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government's proposal for starting a second medical college in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan has been approved by Government; and

(b) whether the Central Government has made allocations for it while fixing the ceiling of the State's Third Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have already started a second medical college at Burla. The proposal of the State Government to set up a third medical college in that State during the Third Plan period has been approved by the Working Group on Health. The State Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for the third medical college during the Third Plan period.

**Telephone and Telegraph Facilities**

**1868. Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no adequate facilities for telegraph and telephones on border area of Gujarat State particularly at the following places:

(1) Singam
(2) Deodar
(3) Bhabhar
(4) Vav
(5) Tharad
(6) Santalpur
(7) Varahi
(8) Radhanpur
(9) Anjar
(10) Bhachau
(11) Bhimsare
(12) Adesar; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to provide these facilities?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) and (b). The particulars are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 58].

**Marine Officers of Calcutta Port**

1869. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 734 on the 6th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Committee on service conditions of Marine Officers of the Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken thereon?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the important recommendations made by the Committee is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2741/61].

(c) The recommendations are at present under the consideration of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

**Ship Repairs**

**1870. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 809 on the 9th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received replies from the remaining ship-repair firms for development and expansion of establishments for ship repairs; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) and (b). Replies from three more firms have yet to reply. The matter will be processed further on receipt of the replies from the remaining firms.

**Special Trains for Magh Mela**

**1871. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many special trains were arranged for the Magh Mela pilgrims of Allahabad; and

(b) the number of pilgrims who travelled by train during the period of Magh Mela?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) A total number of 88 special trains were run to and from Allahabad to clear extra rush of traffic in connection with Magh Mela at Allahabad during January, 1961.

(b) Out of about 2,74,475 passengers who travelled both by normal train services and special trains about 1,14,090 passengers are estimated to have travelled by special trains, during the mela period.

**हृदय रोग**

**१८७२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व-विख्यात हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ अमरीकी डा० विलियम हिर्जिग ने अपनी दिल्ली यात्रा के दौरान यह कहा था कि हृदय रोग तम्बाकू पीने से होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसकी परीक्षा करवाई है और वह जनता को तम्बाकू न पीने का परामर्श देगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Homoeopathic Medicines**

1873. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to control the standard of Homoeopathic Medicines including the Homoeopathic injections; and

(b) if so, what are the circumstances to warrant such an action?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) No control over Homoeopathic medicines under the Drugs Act and Drugs Rules is being exercised even though the definition of the term "Drug" in the Drugs Act covers Homoeopathic drugs. The only restriction imposed on such drugs under the Drugs Rules is that they should be labelled with the words 'Homoeopathic medicine'. Government have referred the proposal for the control of Homoeopathic injection under the Drugs Rules to the Drugs Technical Advisory Board.

(b) This examination has become necessary as the exemption granted under the Drugs Rules, which require that Homoeopathic medicines should be labelled with the words 'Homoeopathic medicine', has been taken advantage of by unscrupulous parties who even go to the extent of marketing under labels of 'Homoeopathic medicines' drugs which do not come within the purview of that system thus not only bringing the system into disrepute but also indirectly causing harm to the general public. It has also been brought to the notice of Government that Homoeopathic injections are being put in the market for sale. It is not considered safe to allow the sale and distribution of such Homoeopathic injections unless they are found to be sterile, free from pyrogens and non-toxic.

**National Bird**

1874. **Shri Sanganna:**
**Shri Osman Oli Khan:**
**Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:**
**Shri P. K. Deo:**
**Shri Koratkar:**
**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
**Shri Bahadur Singh:**
**Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Wild Life has sent a proposal to the Government of India to name any bird of interest as the National Bird of India; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to this proposal?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) and (b). The Indian Board for Wild Life, at its last meeting held in February, 1961, considered a suggestion made by the International Council for Bird Preservation at its XIIth International Conference held in Tokyo in May 1960, that each country may formally designate a species of birds as its national bird, the intention being to bring the intrinsic value of birds to the attention of the general public. A number of suggestions as to the bird which may be so designated, were made but the Board has not yet made any recommendation to Government in the matter as it was thought desirable to obtain the views of the public and State Governments before making any final recommendation.

**Gurgaon Water Supply Scheme**

1875. **Shri Sampath:**
**Shri S. A. Mehdi:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

**(a) whether Government have approved Gurgaon water supply scheme; and**

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the same?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) No, the scheme has not been approved under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme so far, but the Punjab Sanitary Board have administratively approved it at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,34,435.00

(b) The State Government have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 73,500.00 to the Municipal Committee, Gurgaon for the scheme.

**Regulation of Clinics and Nursing Homes**

1876. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
**Dr. Vijaya Ananda:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council of Health has proposed regulation of clinics and nursing homes; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**Dam on Bagh River**

1877. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dam project on the river Bagh at Kohera in Bhandara district has been inaugurated;

(b) if so, what is the cost of the project;

(c) how much of it would be met by the Centre; and

(d) what is the projected height and length of the dam?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Information is not available.

(b) According to the project report the cost of the project is Rs. 609.77 lakhs.

(c) The question of any Central assistance for this project does not arise at this stage as the project has not yet been approved for execution.

(d) The earth dam is proposed to be 3500 feet long with a maximum height of 75.31' across Bagh river, a tributary of Wainganga.

**Lower Selection Grade in P. & T.**

1878. **Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of allowance posts upgraded to the Lower Selection Grade in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the country circle-wise in respect of postal, R.M.S., Telegraph traffic and Telegraph Engineering during the years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) the number of posts among the above-said posts filled up by (i) Selection through Departmental Promotion Committee, and (ii) seniority;

(c) the number of posts filled up by promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees; and

(d) the steps taken or contemplated to be taken by Government to give adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the above-mentioned cadre?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) to (c). Allowanced posts in the Telegraph traffic and Telegraph Engineering branches (excepting Telephone Monitors' posts) have not been upgraded to the Lower Selection Grade. Information in respect of allowanced posts upgraded in Post Office, Railway Mail Service and Telephone Monitors' cadres is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(d) Two-thirds of the vacancies occurring in the Lower Selection Grade in Post Office, Railway Mail Service and Telephone Monitors'

cadres and all the posts in L.S.G. in Telegraph traffic and Telegraph Engineering branches (excepting Telephone Monitors) are filled on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness and one-third of the vacancies in Post Office, Railway Mail Service and Telephone Monitors' cadres are filled on the basis of selection. Cases of supersession for promotion of officials belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness are reviewed at a higher level and in each case of supersession a report has to be sent to the Minister within a month of the decision. The cases of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes officials for selection through a Department Promotion Committee are also considered sympathetically.

**Soil Conservation Scheme from Orissa**

1879. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have sent a scheme for the expansion of the training period in soil conservation; and

(b) if so, what is the period of training proposed?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) and (b). Yes. In June, 1960, the State Government had sent a proposal that the duration of the training course organised by them for Junior Soil Conservation Assistants (or Sub-Assistants) should be raised from 6 to 11 months.

This was not considered desirable in the interests of soil conservation work in the State and the State Government was accordingly requested to reconsider the matter. No further reference has been received from them on the subject.



**Kathua-Madhopur Rail Link**

1880. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shaikh Mohammad Akbar:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1064 on the 22nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) what further progress has been made in the matter of providing a rail link between Kathua and Madhopur;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Jammu and Kashmir Government have approached the Central Government with a request that the railway line be extended beyond Kathua to Jammu; and

(c) if so, what decision the Central Government have taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) The estimate for the construction of this line has been sanctioned on 17-2-1961.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposal has not been included in the list of new lines so far approved by the Planning Commission.

**Lighthouse in Androth Island**

1881. **Shri Nallakoya:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the probable date by which the construction of the proposed Light House in Androth Island would commence; and

(b) the approximate period by which its construction is likely to be completed?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) November-December, 1961.

(b) Androth Island is completely cut off from the mainland during the

monsoons and hence the civil engineering works can be carried out only for about six months in a year. It is, however, anticipated that it would be possible to complete the work by April, 1963, subject to weather conditions remaining normal.

**Supply of Sugar to Madras**

**1882. Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Madras Government not to supply North Indian sugar for a few months;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the quantity of sugar released from North Indian Sugar Mills to the Madras Government during the year 1960 (giving monthly figures)?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Yes, Sir, the Madras Government have requested for stoppage of allotment of sugar from North Indian Sugar Mills upto the end of March, 1961.

(b) The request has been noted and no allotment of North Indian sugar has been made during February and March.

(c) Sugar allotted from North Indian Sugar Mills to Madras State during 1960 was as under:—

| 1960 | Tons | 1960 | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| January . | 2,000 | July | 7,000 |
| February . | 2,000 | August . | 5,000 |
| March . | 2,000 | September | 5,000 |
| April . | 3,000 | October . | 6,733 |
| May . | 3,489 | November. | 5,000 |
| June . | 5,000 | December | 4,156 |

**Kharam Lok and Mungshangkhong Hydro Schemes in Manipur**

**1883. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made regarding Kharam Lok and Mungshangkhong Hydro schemes in Manipur;

(b) whether survey and investigation work regarding these schemes have been completed; and

(c) when they are likely to be implemented?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) to (c). Investigations on the Kharam Lok scheme were completed and the project has been cleared by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission for Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects. Construction is expected to start shortly.

The Mungshangkhong scheme, on preliminary investigations, has been found to be uneconomical, and is not likely to be taken up.

**Supply of Equipment to Agriculturists in Manipur**

**1884. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether material and equipment were supplied to agriculturists in the Block areas under T.C.M. programme in Manipur during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, whether they were supplied free of cost or on payment and the amount of money spent in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

**Timber Treating Plant in Manipur**

**1885. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a timber treating plant started in the Manipur P.W.D. is run on a commercial scale;

(b) whether it has any separate account of receipts and expenditure; and

(c) the number of persons employed in the Plant, and amount of work handled during the year 1960-61?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

**Evaluation Committee in Manipur**

**1886. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Evaluation Committee has been set up by the Manipur Administration to assess whether schemes of the Community Development Blocks in Manipur have been implemented and the financial and physical targets fulfilled;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted any report or started its work of evaluation;

(c) whether there is any other officer to do the evaluation work independent of this Committee; and

(d) whether the report of the Officer is available?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Flower Shows**

**1887. Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flower shows organised by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi during the year 1960;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred on these; and

(c) the number of private owned nurseries that took part in these flower shows?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has not held any flower show during the year 1960. Two flower shows, one by the Rose Society of India and the other by the Delhi Agri-Horticultural Society were, however, held on the grounds of the Bontany Division of the Institute.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Agricultural Loans for Manipur**

**1888. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural loans sanctioned for 1960-61 in Manipur have been fully utilised; and

(b) if so, the amount advanced to individuals and the maximum issued to any individual?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for Agricultural loans, Rs. 4.86 lakhs have been disbursed upto the end of February, 1961. The balance amount is expected to be utilised before the close of the financial year.

(b) Rs. 4.55 lakhs have been paid to groups of individuals and Rs. 0.31 lakhs to individuals. The maximum amount sanctioned to any individual is Rs. 2,000.

**Shortage of Postal Staff in Madras Circle**

**1889. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of staff both of Class III and Class IV in R.M.S. of Madras circle;

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the staff; and

(c) what is the present shortage in Trichy division and also in Maudrai?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) Yes. 89 Class III posts out of 2076 and 12 Class IV posts out of 1214 are vacant.

(b) 22 candidates are under training and will be appointed on completion of the training. A further batch of 32 is to be sent for training shortly. Action has been taken to recruit more candidates.

| (c) | Class III | Class IV |
|---|---|---|
| Tiruchy Division. | Seven | Nil |
| Madurai Sub Record Office | Four | Nil |

**Development of Agartala Town**

**1890. Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan for greater Agartala-Town, Capital of Tripura, is to take shape during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the number of families to be evicted, and rehabilitated and the rate of compensation per acre to be given?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes.

(b) The details are still being worked out.

(c) No definite figures can be indicated at this stage. However, according to the present indications the number of families to be affected owing to acquisition of land will not be appreciable. Due compensation will be paid as provided under the law.

**Smallpox in Punjab**

**1891. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has asked the Centre for help in eradication of smallpox; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) and (b). At the instance of the Government of India, the Government of the Punjab have started a smallpox pilot project in Gurgaon district with cent percent. Central assistance. The Government of India have not received any other request for assistance.

**Appointments in Civil Aviation Deptt.**

**1892. { Shri Bahadur Singh: / Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) for which appointments in the Civil Aviation Department a University degree or equivalent academic qualification is required;

(b) whether it is a fact that where a university degree or its equivalent academic qualification is insisted upon in some junior appointments, it is not necessary for some other junior posts; and

(c) the number of officers who do not possess university degree or equivalent academic qualification, but are in receipt of monthly pay of more than Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,750?

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) A University degree or equivalent academic qualification is required for the following appointments in the Civil Aviation Department when filled by direct recruitment:

*Gazetted Appointments*

1. Director of Regulations and Information.

2. Director of Training and Licensing.
3. Director of Research and Development.
4. Deputy Director of Regulations and Information.
5. Deputy Director of Research and Development.
6. Senior Scientific Officer.
7. Scientific Officer.
8. Assistant Electrical and Mechanical Officer.
9. Technical Officer.
10. Assistant Technical Officer.
11. Senior Aircraft Inspector.
12. Aircraft Inspector.
13. Assistant Aircraft Inspector.
14. Chief Engineer, Civil Aviation Training Centre.
15. Deputy Chief Engineer, Civil Aviation Training Centre.
16. Ground Engineering Instructor.
17. Engineering Instructor.
18. Senior Instructor, Navigation.
19. Stores Officer.
20. Medical Officer.
21. Junior Medical Officer.
22. Inspector of Accidents.
23. Senior Statistical Officer.
24. Project Officer.

*Non-Gazetted Appointments*

1. Senior Technical Assistant.
2. Junior Technical Assistant.
3. Mathematical Assistant.
4. Laboratory Assistant.
5. Librarian.
6. Receptionist.

(b) For the junior gazetted appointments filled by direct recruitment, University degree or equivalent academic qualification is generally insisted upon except in those cases where technical or other qualifications have been laid down in view of the nature of duties attached to the appointments. For non-gazetted appointments, the degree or equivalent academic qualification is not insisted upon except in the 6 grades mentioned in part (a) above.

(c) The number of officers who do not possess a University degree or equivalent academic qualification but are in receipt of monthly pay of more than Rs. 1,000; Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,750 is thirty-three; one and three respectively.

**Telegraph Offices in U.P.**

**1893. Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Telegraph offices in Uttar Pradesh are connected with the Headquarter of that Department in some other States;

(b) whether this causes unnecessary delay in telegram service of these places; and

(c) if so, action being taken to stop such delays?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) Yes, to transit centres to ensure movement of traffic on straight and shortest practicable routes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Co-operative Societies**

**1894. Shaikh Mohammad Akbar:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of (i) Rural Service Co-operative Societies (ii) marketing co-operative societies and (iii) Co-operative Banks set up in the country during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) what is the target for Third Five Year Plan for the same under these three heads; and

(c) how many under each head were set up or are proposed to be set up in the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) The number of Societies set up and expected to be set up during the Second Five Year Plan are as follows:

| | Achievements during first 3 years (1956-59) | Anticipated achievements during 1959-60 and 1960-61 |
|---|---|---|
| (*i*) Rural Service Cooperatives. | | 67,400* |
| (*ii*) Marketing Cooprative Societies. | 1063 | 806 |
| (*iii*) Cooperative Banks. | Information relating to all types of cooperative banks is not availabe. There was no programme in the Plan for setting up of Central Cooperative Banks. | |
| (b) :— | | |
| (*i*) Rural Service Cooperatives. | 80,930* | |
| (*ii*) Primary Marketing Cooperative Societies. | 599 | |
| (*iii*) Cooperative Banks. | No target has been fixed. | |
| (c) The number of societies expected to be set up in the State of Jammu & Kashmir by end of Second Five Year Plan is as follows : | | |
| (*i*) Rural Service Cooperatives. | | 450* |
| (*ii*) Marketing Cooperative Societies. | | 40 |
| (*iii*) Cooperative Banks. | 8 branches of the existing Central Banks are expected to come up. | |
| The target of Third Five Year Plan for the State of Jammu & Kashmir is as follows : | | |
| (*i*) Rural Service Cooperatives. | | 450* |
| (*ii*) Primary Marketing Cooperative Socieities. | | 24 |
| (*iii*) Cooperative Banks. | 10 branches of Cooperative Central Banks may be opened. | |

This programme is tentative as the final plan has not been drawn up.

*Includes both new organisation of Service Cooperatives and reoraganisation of existing Societies as Service Cooperatives.

**Fisheries in Gujarat**

**1895. Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have proposed to the State Government of Gujarat to develop fisheries at its cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether it is a fact that the Government of India have received any protest and representation from some people of Gujarat against the development of fisheries; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) No. The Government of Gujarat is itself responsible for execution of their fisheries development schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Some representations were received that fisheries should not be developed. No notice was, however, taken of these representations as the development of fisheries throughout the country is in national interests.

**Poultry Development in Punjab**

**1896. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was allotted to Punjab for Poultry Development in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the amount;

(c) whether the Punjab Government had submitted any schemes for Poultry Development in the State; and

(d) the nature and progress achieved so far in Punjab in this respect?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa)**: (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 9·12 lakhs was allotted to the Government of Punjab for the All India Poultry Development Scheme under the Second Five Year Plan.

(c) The targets under the scheme were prepared in consultation with the Government of Punjab.

(d) 14 Poultry extension-cum-development blocks have been set up against the target of 16. Upto December, 1960, these blocks have produced 1·667 lakh eggs out of which 87957 were utilised for hatching, distributed 8332 birds for breeding purposes, trained 263 persons in poultry farming and given a subsidy of Rs. 50 per head to 97 persons in the blocks for purchasing wire-netting to improve their poultry houses.

**Leprosy Control in Punjab**

**1897. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Punjab for leprosy control in that State during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the schemes for which it has been allocated and the schemes on which it has been spent?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar)**: (a) A sum of Rs. 1·243 lakhs was adjusted by the Government of the Punjab during the year 1958-59. No such assistance was given during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. The procedure for the release of Central assistance was changed during the year 1959-60. In accordance with the revised procedure the Central assistance is released group-wise and not for individual schemes. During 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 4·88 lakhs was paid for the group Schemes of Public Health for Control of diseases' which includes the Scheme for the 'Control of Leprosy' During the financial year 1960-61 a lump sum of Rs. 33:00 lakhs was tentatively allocated for all the State Plan Schemes including the Scheme for the 'Control of Leprosy'.

(b) As stated in the reply to para (a) of the question, the amount is allocated for the group schemes of Public Health for control of diseases including the 'Control of Leprosy'. The allocation for control of various diseases is made by the State Government.

**हिमाचल प्रदेश में अंगोरा बक सम्बन्धी प्रयोग**

१८९८. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में अंगोरा बक सम्बन्धी प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है और हिमाचल प्रदेश में अंगोरा बक का भविष्य क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या पशमीने वाली भेड़ें पालने और इस बारे में विकास तथा प्रचार के बारे में कोई अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है, और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

**कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख)** : (क) जी हां । भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने मोहेर उत्पादन हेतु १–४–५८ से ५ साल के वास्ते बकरियों की सन्तति को विकसित करने के लिये एक अनुसन्धान योजना मंजूर की है । हिमाचल प्रदेश की पहाड़ी दशा के अन्तर्गत इस योजना का उद्देश्य हिमालय की लम्बे बालवाली पहाड़ी बकरियों को, आयत किये गये अंगोरा बकों से संकरण करके स्थानीय वातावरण के उपयुक्त अंगोरा बकरियों कोउत्पादन करना है, जिससे स्थानीय पहाड़ी बकरियों की बहादुरी और कद के साथ-साथ आयात किये गये अंगोरा और मोहेर किस्म का मिश्रण हो जायेगा । १९६० के गर्मियों के महीनों

में पहली बार स्थानीय बकरियों की संकर प्रजनन क्रिया की गई और अभी परिणाम की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

**हिमाचल प्रदेश में पोष्टिक खाद्य पदार्थों की कमी**

१८९९. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में मांस, दूध, घी आदि पौष्टिक पदार्थों की अत्यधिक कमी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन वस्तुओं की कमी के कारण वहां तपेदिक बहुत फैल रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो सरकार इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या पग उठा रही है ?

**कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा)** : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही हाउस की टेबल पर रखदी जायेगी ।

**स्नोडन अस्पताल, हिमाचल प्रदेश**

१९००. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सरकारी अस्पताल स्नोडन में रोगियों के रहने का स्थान बहुत कम है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी ज्ञात है कि अस्पताल की इमारत पुरानी है, वर्षा में इसकी छतें टपकती हैं और इस हिमपात में एक कमरे की छत भी गिर गई है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो क्या सरकार इस अस्पताल के निर्माण में शीघ्रता करेगी जिसकी दो मंजिलें तैयार हो चुकी हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर)** : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**अपर बान गंगा परियोजना, मध्य-प्रदेश**

१९०१. **श्री चांडक** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग ने मध्य-प्रदेश में अपर बानगंगा परियोजना का सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग ने इसे तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस परियोजना को तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित कर लिया है अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना पर कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी)** : (क) केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग ने अपर बैनगंगा परियोजना (मध्य प्रदेश में अपर बैनगंगा नामक कोई परि-योजना नहीं है) के समस्त क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण तथा अनुसंधान पूर्ण कर लिये हैं, और अब परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार हो रही है ।

(ख) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्कीमों को सम्मिलित करने के लिये राज्य

सरकार ही उत्तरदायी होती हैं, न कि केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग ।

(ग) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्कीमों को सम्मिलित करने के लिये अभी कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है ।

(घ) भाग (ग) को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

**बाग नदी परियोजना**

१९०२. **श्री चांडक** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने बाग नदी परियोजना का काम आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस परियोजना में डूबने वाली भूमि का अधिक भाग महाराष्ट्र की बजाय मध्य-प्रदेश का है जब कि दोनों राज्यों का जलागम क्षेत्र बराबर होगा ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस परियोजना की लागत प्रति एकड़ एक हजार रुपये से अधिक होगी ;

(घ) क्या महाराष्ट्र और मध्य-प्रदेश की सरकारों द्वारा आपस में तय की गई शर्तों पर संयुक्त रूप से इस परियोजना का निष्पादन किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी)**: (क) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) से (ङ). चूंकि इस विषय पर मध्य-प्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र सरकारें आपस में पत्र-व्यवहार कर रही हैं इसलिये परियोजना के ब्यौरों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

**Recommissioning of Old and Condemned Wagons**

**1903. Shri Koratkar:** Will the **Minister of Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Train Examiners Conference has passed a resolution against the proposal of the Railway Board to recommission the old and condemned wagons on the ground that the proposal would cause heavy expenditure of repair and increase the danger of accidents; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to accept the suggestion made by the Conference?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan)**: (a) No official intimation has been recived.

(b) Does not arise.

**Disease of Betel Nut Palms**

**1904. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will **the Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Yellow leaf disease of Betel nut palms, widely prevalent in areas of Kerala, especially Nedamangad Taluk has been investigated in detail;

(b) whether it is a virus disease and if so, the name thereof;

(c) what is the medium of transmision from palm to palm; and

(d) what, if any, is a positive cure of the disease?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh)**: (a) Investigations have been initiated.

(b) to (d). These are yet to be determined.

**Salandi Project in Orissa**

**1905. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contour survey of the canals to be constructed in connection with Salandi Project in Orissa has been completed by now;

(b) whether the Government of India's engineers and experts have visited the site of the Salandi Project by now;

(c) if so, whether the construction work of this project has started;

(d) the total money which has been spent so far on this project; and

(e) the progress of work achieved so far?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Information is being collected.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) A sum of Rs. 30·52 lakhs is expected to be spent upto the end of March, 1961.

(e) The work of excavation of foundations for the spillway on right flank of the dom has been started. A fair weather road to the dam site is in progress. Arrangements have almost been completed for housing the staff and setting up of offices at Bhadrak.

**Medium Irrigation Pojects in Orissa**

**1906. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the medium irrigation projects included in the Third Five Year Plan of Orissa have been finally approved for execution;

(b) whether any allotment has been made to Orissa in 1961-62 for starting the construction work of any of these projects; and

(c) if so, how much money has been allotted and for which of the projects?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) A final decision regarding the inclusion of major and medium irrigation schemes in the Third Plan of Orissa has yet to be taken. The question of according approval to such projects will arise only after the Third Plan proposals have been finalised

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

**Increase in Price of Rice and Wheat in Delhi**

**1907. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the prices of wheat and rice in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check this trend?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b). There has been only a small seasonal rise recently in the prices of wheat and certain varieties of rice in Delhi. Such a seasonal rise generally occurs during the pre-Rabi harvest lean preiod and no particular steps are considered necessary to check this trend.

**N.E.S. Blocks in Orissa**

**1908. Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) how many N.E.S. Blocks are to be opened in the next April series of 1961 in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether the sites of such new Blocks have been selected; and

(c) if so, the names of these Blocks, district-wise?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) 18 Pre-extension Blocks are to be allotted to Orissa State during April 1961. 16 Pre-extention Blocks allotted during April 1960 will be due for conversion to Stage-I during April 1961.

(b) and (c). The selection of sites for the new blocks will be made by the State Government and the names intimated to this Ministry subsequent to the allotment. Hence this information is not available, at present.

**Tantighai Project in Orissa**

**1909. B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tantighai Project under the flood control scheme in Orissa has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the amount of money sanctioned;

(c) whether the work order has been given to the contractor to start the work; and

(d) whether the project work will be completed before the next flood?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a). The Tantighai Project has not been received for approval for Central loan assistance under the flood control programme from the Government of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The information is not available.

**Gazetted Officers in Department of Food**

**1910. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted officers who were given extension or re-employment after their superannuation in the Department of Food in each of the years 1959 and 1960;

(b) the number of non-gazetted officers in each category who were not recommended for extension or re-employment after their superannuation; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b). The number of gazetted officers in the Department of Food proper and the four Regional Directorates under the Department of Food, who were granted extension or re-employment on reaching the age of superannuation in the years 1959 and 1960, was 5 and 3 respectively.

The number of non-gazetted officers in each category who reached the age of superannuation in 1959 and 1960 and the number of those who were not granted extension or re-employment in the two years are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 59.].

(c) Extension or re-employment is granted in each case in the public interest in accordance with the rules and instructions on the subject and with reference to the record of service of the officer.

**Delhi Milk Scheme**

**1911. Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the milk booths of Delhi Milk Supply Scheme have not yet been electrified and due to this the staff working in the booths are facing a large number of difficulties; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) and (b). Milk booths, being temporary structures, were not electrified initially. But hurricane lanterns or candles are being supplied to light up the booths. It has now been decided to electrify the booths.

**Delhi Milk Scheme**

**1912. hri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture be** pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that price charged as security for a vacant bottle in the milk booths is more than its actual cost; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) and (b). Yes, the price charged for empty glass milk bottles by the Delhi Milk Scheme is slightly higher than its actual cost. The slight increase is intended to cover expenditure on overheads. The cost of the bottle, is, however, refunable on return of the bottle.

**Construction of Roads**

**1913. Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of rural roads constructed under the Community Development Project and National Extension Service Schemes (State-wise): and

(b) what steps are being taken to make this mileage of roads a permanent addition to the road system of the country?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 60].

(b) No funds for the maintenance of these roads are available in the Block budget. With the establishment of the Panchayati Raj, however, it is expected that Panchayats|Panchayat Samities will take over and maintain their roads.

**Special Trains during Queen's visit**

**1914. { Shri Raghunath Singh: Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many special trains were arranged during the time of the visit of Queen Elizabeth of U.K.;

(b) the number of passengers who travelled by these special trains; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Railways in connection with the railway journey of the Queen?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). It was expected that there would be many persons desirous of coming to Delhi from nearby stations on the occation of the visit of the Queen on 21st January 1961. With a view to affording facilities to these paasengers who were coming to Delhi and returning after the visit, 7 special trains were run from stations to Delhi|New Delhi and 7 in the return direction. It is not possible to estimate the exact number of passengers who travelled by these special trains.

(c) Rs. 676|- only.

**Derailment of Wagons on S. Railway**

**1915. Dr. Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased state:

(a) whether fifteen Railway wagons were derailed on the Southern Railway on the 6th March, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident and reasons for the same?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b). Yes. At about 4·26 hours on the 6th March, 1961, while No. 2907 Up Goods was on the run between Dodbele-Nidvanda stations on Bangalore City-Arsikere section of the Mysore Division of Southern Railway, 15 vehicles derailed.

There were no casualties.

The cause of the accident is under investigation.

**12.03 hrs.**

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## MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED MILITARY PREPARATION BY CHINA ON SIKKIM AND BHUTAN BORDER

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notices of an adjournment motion from two hon. Members, Shri Khushwaqt Rai and Shri Braj Raj Singh.

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai** (Kheri): May I say a few words, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** First of all, let me read it. It says:

> "The Communist China is making military preparations along the Sikkim and Bhutan borders. This secret has been revealed by the two Chinese soldiers who have been arrested during the last three months by the Indian soldiers within the Indian territory."

The same question was asked some time ago.

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** May I say a few words about it? You will remember that when I raised this question on an adjournment motion on the 22nd February, the Prime Minister characterised the news as largely untrue. He also said "How can we have information on something which perhaps, does not exist at all?". Now that it exists, and the fact that it did exist when it was denied, have been confirmed by what has been stated by the Chinese soldiers captured on our side by our army. They have also brought documents to show that it is so. As such, the country, and more so the House, is interested in being enlightened on the facts and the state of our preparedness to meet the danger. This becomes much more important in view of what our Defence Minister said at Allahabad on the 16th March, when addressing a meeting of the Allahabad University Students' Union viz. that India had taken all steps within her limitations and resources to meet the situation arising from Chinese occupation of Indian territory (mark the words, within her limitations). He also added, "You will not wage war on the top of the Himalayas and also you will not wage war unless you are forced to do so". In view of this, I want a comprehensive statement to be made on behalf of the Government.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai)** on behalf of the **Minister of External Affairs:** May I say that this motion is based on a report which has appeared in the Times of India? The hon. Member has stated that the information was from the so-called two Chinese deserters. I do not know how the hon. Member has got any information from those two so-called Chinese deserters.

**Mr. Khushwaqt Rai:** It has appeared in *The Times of India.*

**Shri Morarji Desai:** How could we go by what appears in *The Times of India?* I do not know how *The Times of India* got hold of it. These Chinese people have not yet been interrogated. They are still to be interrogated. I do not know how *The Times of India* has got that information before we have got any information, and from that the whole castle is built up. Then again, these so-called deserters may not be deserters; they may be even spies. I do not know why we should be carried away by what they put out, or lend our ears to it. We should be very careful in these matters. Otherwise, we will be spoiling our defence ourselves. May I say that we are fully prepared to meet them, either in Sikkim or anywhere else? Sikkim is very well protected and nobody need have any anxiety about it. That is all I can say.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all that the hon. Member who has tabled the adjournment motion wants. Sometime ago, two months or one month ago, in reply to an adjournment motion, the hon. Prime Minister stated that there was absolutely no foundation for such a statement. Now it has appeared in a newspaper which is the only source of information, so far as hon. Members are concerned. Therefore, when such alarmist reports have appeared in the newspapers the hon. Leader of the House has rightly come and stated to the House that nothing has happened and those Chinese have not been interrogated yet. But no exception need be taken for depending on newspaper reports, for there is no other source of information for hon. Members.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** There is only one man, not two.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is possible they may be spies. It may be equally possible they give us the truth and they are deserters. Therefore, in such serious matters the House is entitled to know the facts.

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** We should all be vigilant.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now that the matter has been cleared up, there is no need to give my consent to the adjournment motion. Anyhow, there is an assurance that Government will always look into it.

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehra Dun): In this connection, will the Government make a statement after interrogating the Chinese?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** May I plead for some appreciation of Government's difficulties in this matter? It is a matter which is very delicate. When we interrogate a person, any kind of information may come. We may have different meanings in it; others may have different meanings in it. To disclose what they have said, to the people or to others, would be a very dangerous game. I think in the matter of borders Government ought to be trusted. Either the Government is trusted or it is not trusted. Sir, may I say that it is not the intention of the Government to keep back any relevant information from the House, unless it is necessary to do so? But in a matter like this I think a public discussion like this is not going to be useful.

**Shri Tyagi:** Nobody wanted a public discussion.

Since that news has been printed in the papers, I want to know whether the Government is at least prepared to contradict it so that there may not be any misgivings in the mind of the public.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I have already contradicted it.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Why should these papers publish such alarmist news and spread panic in the country?

**Mr. Speaker:** You cannot avoid that.

**Dr. Samantsinhar** (Bhubaneshwar): What about the statement of the Defence Minister that we would not have war on the Himalayas?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not the subject matter of discussion now.

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**12.09 hrs.**

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IN DANDAKARANYA

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi** (Ludhiana): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The reported inadequate response from the West Bengal refugee population to settle down in Dandakaranya Reclamation area."

**The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** Sir, the Dandakaranya Scheme was started specially to provide opportunities for the resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan residing in camps in West Bengal, the other important object being the promotion of the welfare of the local population of the area which consists mostly of tribals.

The Government of India have up to now sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 15.43 crores on the development of the area in Dandakaranya; the estimated expenditure up to March 1961 being about Rs. 10·54 crores. Machinery and other equipment costing about Rs. 4·7 crores have been purchased, the foreign exchange involved in this purchase alone being about Rs. 2.68 crores. A budget provision of Rs. 7·00 crores has been proposed for the scheme for the next financial year (1961-62).

The movement of camp families from West Bengal for settlement under the scheme commenced with the dispersal of 170 families to the area in March, 1959. Up to the end of February 1961, 2023 families have been moved from camps in West Bengal; of these, 1498 families were moved upto March 1960, 66 between April and September 1960, and 459 families during the 5 months from

October 1960 to February 1961. These figures would reveal that the movement of camp families for a whole year has been intermittent and very slow.

In March 1960, the question of the movement of camp families from West Bengal to Dandakaryanya, which was making good progress, suddenly became complicated and assumed unexpected importance. The West Bengal Government proposed a re-appraisal of the manner in which camp families should be required to move to Dandakaranya, as also the manner of their employment there pending resettlement on land, with the result that the movement of families came almost to a complete stop from April, 1960 onwards. The subject was also debated at length in the West Bengal Assembly.

The position was comprehensively reviewed during April to June, 1960.

**Mr. Speaker:** How long is the statement?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** It covers five pages. I may lay it on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 61]. and give a gist of it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Let him give the precis in 50 words.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** When this matter was agitated in the West Bengal Assembly and the Chief Minister of West Bengal also made a statement in the West Bengal Assembly, I invited him, along with a number of his Ministers and Secretaries to visit Dandakaranya and see things for himself. He went there. I also invited a number of Members of the West Bengal Legislature representing all parties. They also went and visited Dandakaranya; so did a number of editors of the leading papers from Delhi as well as from West Bengal. They all came to the unanimous conclusion that this was a good project and that it was practical, feasible and offered much incentives and potentialities for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan in Dandakaranya.

Then, certain demands were made. The demands were that the Government of West Bengal should be associated with the project like the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, that there should be a wholetime Chairman and that this Authority should be given a substantial amount of autonomy. All these three demands were conceded.

Then, a meeting was held between the hon. Prime Minister of India and the Chief Minister of West Bengal where certain other decisions were also taken to the satisfaction of the State Government. The question then arose whether the voluntary system, which was being resorted to by the Government of West Bengal and had practically failed, should continue or whether notices should be served. The Chief Minister of West Bengal was of the view that he should be given an opportunity to continue with the voluntary system.

Then a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa was held in September 1960 and again this question was mooted. Again, it was suggested that we should carry on with the voluntary system. Then we found that nothing was happening and it was suggested by the Government of West Bengal that a Dandakaranya Week should be organised and the displaced persons in camps in West Bengal appraised of all the facilities that they will get in Dandakaranya. This was also done. In spite of all that, we have found that the pace of movement has been very slow.

Then I myself discussed the matter with the Chief Minister of West Bengal and a decision was taken that notices should be served. About a month ago the new Chairman, that is, the wholetime Chairman of the D.D.A.

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

wrote to the Chief Minister of West Bengal drawing his attention to the fact that during the whole year 1960-61 not more than 500 families had gone gone there though he had made the demand three months ago that at least 2,000 families should be sent immediately and that this flow should continue. The hon. Prime Minister also wrote to the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I also wrote to the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Chief Minister in a letter to me, which he sent only a few days ago, has said, "We are doing our level best, but there is opposition among the displaced persons in camps in West Bengal to go to Dandakaranya and nobody is in a position to say at the moment as to how many of them will go or will not go to Dandakaranya".

The position today is this. We have incurred expenditure to the extent of Rs. 10 crores on Dandakaranya. We are making a budgetary allocation of Rs. 7 crores for the year 1961-62. On the other hand, for the upkeep and maintenance of camps in West Bengal alone the Government of India have spent Rs. 48 crores on giving doles uptill now. This state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue any longer. This project is a national project. The entire resources are being found by the Government of India. Lands are being given by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. So the displaced persons should go there and rehabilitate themselves. If they do not want to go there, we cannot continue these camps indefinitely. We hope to take a decision in this connection shortly.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Sir, from the statement.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Morarji Desai.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no point of order. We are hardpressed for time today. We must finish the general discussion on the General Budget today.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, you are pleased to admit calling attention notices on matters of immediate importance. But now my impression on hearing the gist, which is longer than the statement itself, is that the hon. Minister wants to clarify his position *vis-a-vis* the West Bengal Government This is most unfair.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the point of order?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The point is whether such an unimportant thing should at present be allowed on a calling attention notice. I do not challenge your discretion but....

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no point of order against the hon. Minister. Hon. Members talk with two voices. We have spent Rs. 10 crores on Dandakaranya and then Rs. 48 crores have already been spent on camps in West Bengal. Not a single Session passes without a number of questions being asked here. To avoid all that I wanted to have a comprehensive statement in respect of a matter which was agitating the minds of many and in which thousands of families are involved. Far from inviting this, if he is interested in this matter, he calls to question my discretion to have allowed this to come up.... (*Interruption*). I allowed this definitely to clear any misunderstanding and to know as to what exactly has been done. Human factors are involved here. It is not material factors that are involved. Those families are there. They ought to be housed properly and so on. I am happy that he has made a comprehensive statement. Hon. Members will look into it and when we take up consideration of the Rehabilitation Ministry's Demands, they may make whatever suggestions they want to make. They have got information in advance now.

Now papers to be laid on the Table.

**12.18 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### AUDIT REPORTS AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND RAILWAYS

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Appropriation Accounts (Posts and Telegraphs), 1959-60 and Audit Report, 1961 thereon under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2742/61.]

(ii) Audit Report, Railways, 1961, under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2743/61.]

(iii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways for 1959-60 Part I—Review. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2744/61.]

(iv) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1959-60, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2745/61.]

(v) Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, 1959-60 [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2746/61.]

### ANNUAL REPORT OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LIMITED

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) A copy of review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2747/61.]

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** Sir, may I raise a question of propriety? This report was placed before the Rajya Sabha yesterday and it has come in the papers. Is it not possible for the hon. Minister to place it simultaneously on the Table of both the Houses?

**Mr. Speaker:** He may or may not. There is no harm. Our people forget that under our Constitution both the Houses have got concurrent jurisdiction except in respect of Money Bills.

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** That is all right.

**Mr. Speaker:** This meticulous difference between this House and the other House must be given up. If he wants the hon. Minister himself to read it, there will be a time-lag, because if he reads it here, he will read it there later on. He cannot split himself into two personalities and go on reading simultaneously in both the Houses. After all, the difference has not been much.

### ANNUAL REPORTS OF EASTERN SHIPPING CORPORATION LIMITED AND WESTERN SHIPPING CORPORATION LIMITED

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** Sir, a copy of each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the Western Shipping Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2738/61.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

**The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 250 dated the 4th March, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 251 dated the 4th March, 1961.

(ii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 253 dated the 4th March, 1961 under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt, Act, 1944, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2748/61.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** On behalf of Shri M. V. Krishnappa I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 226 dated the 15th February, 1961, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2739/61.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATIONS ACT

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 267 dated the 4th March, 1961 rescinding S.R.O. Nos. 1554 and 1555 dated the 7th July, 1956, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2751/61.]

(ii) G.S.R. No. 269 dated the 1st March, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956, making certain further amendment to the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Rules, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2752/61.]

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MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

**Secretary:** Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th March, 1961, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of Rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1961, which was

passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1961, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House had no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

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## CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 45

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** In the reply to the Starred Question No. 45 answered by me on the 16th February, 1961, I had stated that "we have circularised the State Governments offering six in the first instance and that we were awaiting their reaction." The correct position is that the question is still under consideration.

In reply to a further question by Shri Chandra Shankar as to whether the Ayurveda students of Indian University get admission in foreign universities I had replied that there is a reciprocal arrangement for recognising degress. The position is that some students of Ayurveda get admission in foreign universities. The reciprocal arrangement does not, however, include degrees in Ayurveda.

I apologise for the inconvenience caused to the House.

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## GOVERNMENT BUSINESS FOR FOLLOWING WEEK

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that in accordance with the order of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants announced by me on the 15th March, 1961, Government Business for the week commencing 20th March will consist of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants in respect of the—

(1) Ministry of Education.

(2) Ministry of Health.

(3) Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

(4) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(5) Ministry of Law.

(6) Ministry of Home Affairs.

(7) Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply.

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**12:22 hrs.**

## CENTRAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now proceed with the general discussion of the General Budget. Shri R. S. Tiwari was in possession of the House. He took three minutes.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh** (Firozabad): May we know at what time the Finance Minister will reply?

**Mr. Speaker:** We must conclude this debate by 3-30. After that for two and a half hours we will have Private Members' business. The House will go on till six o'clock. today.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** Sir, it will have to end before 3-30 because the Vote on Account and the Appropriation Bill have also to be disposed of. Therefore, if it ends at 3-15 it would be better, and I may be allowed to reply at 1-45.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well, a small margin will be provided. Yes, Shri R. S. Tiwari. Hon. Members will take ten minutes each. It was agreed to yesterday.

**श्री रा० स० तिवारी** (खजुराहो) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि प्रजातंत्री राज्य में प्रजा के हित के लिए, प्रजा की उन्नति के लिए, यदि कुछ टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं, तो उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता है। वित्त मंत्री ने ये टैक्स

[श्री रा० स० तिवारी]

इसलिए लगाये हैं ताकि जो घाटा था उसको पूरा किया जा सके। आय का जो अनुमान लगाया गया था वह ९६२.९२ करोड़ था और जो खर्च का अनुमान लगाया गया था वह १०२३.५२ करोड़ था और इस प्रकार से घाटा ६०.६० करोड़ रह जाता था। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने ६० करोड़ ८७ लाख के नये टैक्स लगाये हैं और इसके फलस्वरूप २७ लाख रुपये की बचत का अनुमान किया गया है।

इन टैक्सों में कुछ ऐसे टैक्स हैं जो लगने ही चाहिये थे। उदाहरणार्थ एक लाख के ऊपर पांच प्रतिशत के हिसाब से जो टैक्स लगता था उसको बढ़ा कर दस रुपया प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। इसका असर केवल उन्हीं लोगों पर पड़ेगा जिनकी आमदनी एक लाख से अधिक है। मैं इस टैक्स को उचित मानता हूं।

हमारे कुछ साथियों ने राजा महाराजाओं का, उनके प्रिवी पर्स का जिक्र किया है कि उसको बन्द कर लिया जाना चाहिये। मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूं। राजाओं ने अपने शासन को जो छोड़ा है, अपनी गद्दी को जो छोड़ा है, उसमें बहुत त्याग का परिचय दिया है। उनके साथ इसी कांग्रेस सरकार ने एक समझौता किया था और उस समझौते के आधार पर ही उनको प्रिवी पर्स दिया जाता है। अब यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उनसे मजदूरी कराई जाए या उनका प्रिवी पर्स छीना जाए। इसको मैं अनुचित समझता हूं।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ टैक्स लगाये हैं जिनका असर आम जनता पर पड़ता है जैसे सुपारी है, तेल है, दियासलाई है, कपड़ा है, तांबा है, पीतल है। इनमें कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन का बोझ छोटे से छोटे आदमी पर भी पड़ता है। मैंने पहली तारीख को एक बोतल तेल मंगाया। इस के लिये पहले मुझे साढ़े चार आने देने होते थे लेकिन अब पांच आने देने पड़े। एक दिन में ही भाव बढ़ गया। हमारी शिकायत यह नहीं है कि टैक्स न लगे, लेकिन टैक्सों को वसूल करने का जो ढंग है वह बिल्कुल ही गलत है। इस गलत ढंग का नतीजा यह होता है कि सरकार को तो आमदनी हो नहीं पाती है, बीच वाले जो होते हैं, जो दलाल लोग होते हैं वे आमदनी कर जाते हैं और जनता को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि टैक्स लगाने की जो प्रणाली है, इसको बदला जाए और जिन चीजों पर टैक्स लगाये जायें वे वहां लगाये जायें जहां उन चीजों का उत्पादन होता है। उसके बाद वह चीज सारे देश में जाए बिकने के लिए, तो कोई भी टैक्सों का विरोध नहीं करेगा।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि टैक्सों की वसूली करने के लिए जो इंस्पेक्टर जाते हैं या दूसरे लोग जाते हैं, वे लोगों को बहुत परेशान करते हैं छोटे-छोटे व्यापारियों को, छोटे-छोटे दूकानदारों को परेशान करते हैं। यह भी देखने में आया है कि परेशानी के साथ-साथ टैक्स का रुपया भी सरकार को पूरा नहीं मिलता है। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, कि टैक्स वसूल करने का जो ढंग है जो तरीका है, इसको आप बदलें। जिस तरह से आपने कपड़े पर टैक्स लगाया है और वह टैक्स जहां कपड़े का उत्पादन होता है, वहीं लग जाता है और फिर बाजार में टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत नहीं रह जाती है, उसी तरह से आप

दूसरी चीजों के बारे में भी कर सकते हैं। अगर टैक्सों की गतिविधि को ठीक कर दिया जाए, तो जो टैक्स आपने लगाये हैं, उनका इतना अधिक विरोध नहीं हो सकेगा ।

दियासलाई आदि के बारे में हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने राज्य-सभा में बहस का उत्तर देते हुए कहा है कि दियासलाई पर इसलिए टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया है कि गरीब आदमी पर बोझ पड़े बल्कि इसलिए लगाया गया है ताकि इस उद्योग की उन्नति हो सके । लेकिन मुझे आपके सामने तीन, चार बातें कहनीं हैं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि उनकी ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाएगा ।

पहली बात मुझे कृषि के बारे में कहनी है । अगर आप कृषि की उन्नति चाहते हैं तो आपको कोई ऐसा सिस्टम बनाना होगा जिससे कि का श्तकार को,किसान को, जो तकावी दी जाती है, या जो बीज दिया जाता है, या अन्य दूसरी चीज दी जाती है, वे बिना किसी रुकावट के और समय पर उन्हें मिल जाया करें । आज ऐसा नहीं होता है । आज इस काम के लिये किसानों को तहसीलों में, सरकारी अफसरों के पास तथा दूसरी जगहों पर कई चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं और अपना समय बरबाद करना पड़ता है । यह सब समय उनका बेकार जाता है । अगर उनको समय पर और बिना दिक्कत के ये सब सुविधायें प्राप्त हो जायें तो उनका यह समय बच सकता है। दर-दर उनको भटकना पड़ता है, तब कहीं जा कर सुनवाई होती है । ऐसी हालत में खेती की कैसे तरक्की हो सकती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आप ध्यान दें ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि आप एक ऐसा कायदा कानून बनायें ताकि उनके काम-काज में कोई रुकावट न पड़े, बाधा न पड़े । मैं समझता हूं कि खेती की उन्नति में ये जो सोसाइटी हैं, ये जो ग्राम पंचायतें हैं, ये ज्यादा सहायक साबित हो सकती हैं । इसलिये जब तक ग्राम पंचायतों और सोसाइटीज को आप नहीं बनाते हैं तब तक कृषि का उत्पादन यथेष्ट मात्रा में नहीं बढ़ सकता है और न ही कृषक का भला हो सकता है ।

उद्योगों के बारे में मुझे अधिक नहीं कहना है । उद्योगों को आपने इतना बढ़ावा दिया है कि पिछले दस सालों में ६६ फी सदी उत्पादन बढ़ गया है । एग्रीकल्चर का भी पिछले दस सालों में ३३ फीसदी बढ़ा है लेकिन उसमें फसलें बेकार हो जाने की वजह से घटा-बढ़ी हो जाती है ।

अब मुझे सीमा के बारे में कुछ कहना है । सीमा के बारे में अभी-अभी आपके सामने एक कामरोको प्रस्ताव आया था । देखा जाता है कि हफ्ते में, या दो हफ्तों में सीमा पर कुछ न कुछ दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटनायें घट जाती हैं । इन हमलों के कारण एक मील दो मील, दस गज, पचास गज हमारी भूमि दबती चली जा रही है । अगर हम शान्ति और अहिंसा के सिद्धान्तों पर ही जमे रहे तो और भी भूमि हमारी दबती चली जायेगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस ओर ध्यान दें और उचित कदम उठायें । मैं आपका ध्यान अंग्रेजों की जो पालिसी थी, उस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जब अंग्रेजों ने भारत पर शासन जमा लिया था तो पांच छः सौ जो रियासतें थीं उनको दबाये रखने के लिये उन्होंने सौ, सौ मील के एरिया में फौज और पोलिटिकल एजेंट नियुक्त कर दिये थे । इस प्रकार से मैं चाहता हूं कि आप देश की सीमा को एक सीमा प्रान्त बना दें और उस सीमा में अपनी फौजें रख दें । दस, दस या पन्द्रह, पन्द्रह मील के फासले पर अपने एजेन्टों को मुकर्रर करदें । जिस तरह से ब्रिटिश सरकार के जमाने में पोलिटिकल एजेन्ट्स हुआ करते थे और उनके ऊपर ए० जी० जी० हुआ करते थे उसी प्रकार से

[श्री रा० स० तिवारी[

आप अपनी फौज के अंग बना कर एजेन्ट्स के रूप में वहां पर बिठला दें तो मैं समझता हूं कि दूसरों के आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश को हम रोक सकेंगे । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि सीमा की रक्षा का अविलम्ब प्रयत्न किया जाये । आपने सीमा के बारे में १६.२० करोड़ रुपये रखा है जो कि फौज के अधिक खर्च में काम आयेगा । अगर यह नाकाफी है तो मैं समझता हूं ज्यादा रुपया रखने पर भी किसी को कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा । आप हाईवेज के लिये रुपया रख रहे हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि वह सब आप बन्द करदें केवल एक सीधी रोड आसाम से काश्मीर तक बनायें । इसके लिये आप ने ७ करोड़ रु० रक्खा है । मैं तो समझता हूं कि अगर आप और भी ज्यादा रुपया रखें जिसमें एक सीधी सड़क आसाम से काश्मीर तक बन जाये ताकि लोग आसानी से बे रोकटोक आ जा सकें और और सीमा की रक्षा कर सकें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

चौथी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि आप यहां के पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की ओर ध्यान दें । आप को मालूम है कि वास्तव में पिछड़े इलाके वे हैं जो कि पहले छोटी-छोटी रियासतें थीं और अब वे प्रदेशों में मिलकर उनके हिस्से बन गये हैं । लेकिन वे प्रदेश के साथ तरक्की नहीं कर रहे हैं । इसलिये उनको प्रदेश के दूसरे हिस्सों की बनिस्बत कुछ ज्यादा फैसिलिटीज मिलनी चाहियें । अगर इसके लिये आप यहां से रुपया दें तो पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश पूरी तरह से उन्नति कर सकते हैं । मैंने आप-के सामने इन्हीं चार बातों की ओर विशेष कर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और मैं समझता हूं कि आप इनकी ओर ध्यान देंगे ।

**श्री बैं० ना० कुरील** (रायबरेली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी का बजट जो सदन के सम्मु विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत है उसके ऊपर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है । यह बजट हमारी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना और तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना इस बात की पुष्टि करता है कि हमारी सरकार इन योजनाओं को सफलता पूर्वक कार्यान्वित करती चली जा रही है देश के निर्माण के लिये, देश के उत्थान के लिये । यह बजट इस बात की भी पुष्टि करता है कि देश का जो आर्थिक ढांचा है उसका निर्माण सुनिश्चित योजनाओं के आधार पर स्थायी रूप से किया जा रहा है । देश के उत्थान के लिये, उसके आर्थिक, शैक्षिक और सामाजिक विकास के लिये सरकार ने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगभग २३ अरब रु० खर्च किया, दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उसका लगभग दूना अर्थात ४८ अरब रुपया खर्च किया और तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में लगभग ८० अरब रु० खर्च करने की बात है । देश के विकास के लिए इतनी धन राशि का जुटाना, देश के अन्दर से और बाहर से, एक सराहनीय और बड़ा काम है । वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट रक्खा है उसमें इसकी काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है, लेकिन मैं कुछ बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

आज विकास के युग में, निर्माण के युग में जो अरबों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है देश का स्तर ऊंचा उठाने के लिये, उसके सम्बन्ध में इस देश की गरीब जनता महसूस करती है कि उन योजनाओं को लागू करने में, जिनका लाभ सभी गरीब जनता को होने वाला है, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को बढ़ने का मौका मिलने वाला है, हरिजनों का उत्थान होने वाला है, देरी कर रही है और ढिलाई हो रही है । यह कहना भी कि टालमटोल हो रही है अनुपयुक्त नहीं होगा । आज भूमि नियंत्रण योजना या सीलिंग लगाने की योजना है । आप इस प्रश्न को ही

लीजिये । सरकार ने कई बार निश्चय किया कि जिन लोगों के पास गांवों में अधिक जमीनें हैं, जो स्वयम् खेती नहीं करते और न उनके परिवारों में कोई खेती करता है, लेकिन जो भूमिहीनों, हरिजनों और गरीबों का शोषण करते हैं, उनकी जमीनें नियंत्रित करेगी क्योंकि इस तरह से पैदावार नहीं बढ़ पाती जो कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है और उसमें कठिनाई पड़ती है । ऐसे लोगों की जमीनों पर नियंत्रण लगाने का निश्चय सरकार ने किया, सीलिंग लगाने का निश्चय किया, परन्तु इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया और उसमें देरी हो रही है । देरी होने से जो उद्देश्य था कि इस प्रकार की फालतू जमीनों को ले कर हरिजनों और भूमिहीनों को दिया जायेगा, वह उद्देश्य धीरे-धीरे खत्म हो रहा है क्योंकि जिन लोगों के पास अधिक जमीनें हैं वे उनको बेच डाल रहे हैं या अपने सगे-सम्बन्धियों के नाम दर्ज करा रहे हैं । इस तरह से जो इन लोगों में ढाढस बंधा था, सन्तोष हुआ था, जिन हरिजनों को अभी तक कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचा था उन में भी असन्तोष फैलने लगा है ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आपकी मद्यनिषेध योजना है वह भी इसी प्रकार की योजना है जिसका सीधा सम्बन्ध गरीब जनता से है और जिसका लाभ करोड़ों मजदूरों और हरिजनों के बाल-बच्चों को मिलने वाला है , उस योजना के लागू होने के बाद उस में बहुत ढिलाई हो रही है । कभी कभी कहा जाता है कि उससे कुछ लाभ नहीं हुआ । आज जहां-जहां मद्यनिषेध योजना लागू है भी वहां ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया जा रहा है कि वह फेल हो गई है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह गलत बात है । योजना सफल है, मगर कुछ लोग इस प्रकार के हैं जो इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहते हैं । उनमें से, मुझे यह कहने के लिये क्षमा किया जाये, कुछ तो हमारे बड़े-बड़े अफसर हैं जिनको जरूरत से ज्यादा तन्ख्वाहें मिलती हैं और वे नशे का शौक करते हैं और कुछ व्यापारी लोग हैं जो नशे की चीजों का व्यापार करते हैं और उससे अन्धाधुन्ध नफा उठाते हैं । वे लोग हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं कि इन योजनाओं से कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है । मेरे जिले रायबरेली में यह मद्य-निषेध योजना लागू है और मैं जानता हूं कि वहां के लोगों को फायदा हुआ है । वहां की म्यूनिसिपेलिटी में जो मेहतर भाई नौकरी करते थे, वे वहां की दूकानों से उधार ताड़ी पिया करते थे और जिस दिन तन्ख्वाह मिलती थी, उस दिन सारी की सारी तन्ख्वाह गेट पर दूकानदार ले लिया करते थे । लेकिन आज वह हालत नहीं है । जो हमारे हरिजन लोग हैं, पिछड़ी जाति के लोग हैं, वे शादी विवाहों में होड़ लगाया करते थे कि कौन अधिक शराब देता है । जो अधिक शराब खर्च करता था वह बड़ा समझा जाता था । अब इन सब चीजों से फुर्सत मिली, उनके बाल-बच्चों को राहत मिली । इसलिये यह योजना ऐसी है जिसका सीधा सम्बन्ध जनता से है । मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह ऐसे लोगों से जो इसके खिलाफ वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं सतर्क रहे और इस योजना को तुरन्त सब जगह लागू करे ।

इसी प्रकार से आज हमारी अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा का प्रश्न है । हमने अपने संविधान के द्वारा देश के सामने वादा किया है कि हम गरीब जनता के, साधारण जनता के और उनके बाल-बच्चों के पढ़ने का इन्तजाम करेंगे, निःशुल्क शिक्षा का इन्तजाम करेंगे । परन्तु इस देश में अनिवार्य शिक्षा तो दूर रही, निःशुल्क शिक्षा का भी प्रबन्ध अच्छी तरह से नहीं हुआ है । यह जो योजना है उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । आज देश के लोग सोच रहे हैं कि जहां से हम अरबों रुपये योजना के ऊपर खर्च कर रहे हैं उसमें से ही क्या शिक्षा की दिशा में राहत नहीं दे सकते देश की साधारण जनता को । अगर आज ऐसा नहीं होता तो फिर कब समय आयेगा जब हम शिक्षा

[श्री बै० ना० कुरील]

की ओर कदम बढ़ायेंगे और साधारणजनता के बच्चों को निशुल्क शिक्षा देंगे, और उनको ऊंचे उठने का मौका देंगे ? आज हमारा उद्देश्य है कि हम सब को समानता का अधिकार देंगे, सब को समान अवसर देने और उन्नति करने का मौका देंगे । यह योजना भी ऐसी है जिसके बारे में हमारी मांग है कि उसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाये और विचार किया जाये ।

इसी तरह से आप की बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं चल रही हैं । हमारी शुभकामनाए हैं कि वे सफल हों । लेकिन गांवों में कहीं-कहीं अभी भी जो हमारी मूल आवश्यकता की चीजें हैं वे उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही हैं, जैसे पीने का पानी । किसी-किसी गांव में अभी तक पीने का पानी नहीं मिल पाया है और रहने का स्थान नहीं है । लोग घर बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनको घर बनाने के लिए जगह नहीं है । इन चीजों की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये । सरकार के पास मशिनरी तो है ब्लाक डवलेपमेंट की । उनसे सर्वे कराया जाये कि किन गांवों में अभी तक कुएँ नहीं हो पाये हैं और कहां पानी की आवश्यकता है और किन गांवों में ऐसे लोग हैं जो घर बनाना चाहते हैं । उनको घर बनाने का स्थान देना चाहिए ।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से एक सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं । हाउस में भी और बाहर भी इस प्रकार की धारणा बन चुकी है कि गरीब गरीब होता जा रहा है और धनी अधिक धनी होता जा रहा है । मैं इसका उत्तर चाहता हूं । या तो यह गलत है तो इसका तर्क वह बतावें । और यदि यह सही है तो यह बतावें कि सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये हैं कि धनी अधिक धनी न हो और जो गरीब हैं वे अधिक गरीब न होने पायें बल्कि धनी हों ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं । कल या परसों श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया ने कहा था कि राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में गोवध होता है । राजस्थान की तो मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने तो इसके विरुद्ध कानून बनाया है जिसका नाम है ऐंटी काऊ स्लाटर ऐक्ट । इसके अन्तर्गत इस काम को जुर्म करार दिया गया है और उसके लिए सजा दी जाती है ।

यही कुछ बातें हैं जिनको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता था । गांवों में जो आपके टैक्स का सीधा असर पड़ा है वह मैं समझता हूं कि मिट्टी के तेल का पड़ा है । और लोगों ने भी इसके बारे में कहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर पुनर्विचार करें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं ।

**Shri Kodiyan** (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I have many points to deal with, but since the time at my disposal is short, I shall only touch upon two points. The first point that I wish to refer to is the question of foreign collaboration. Since I have no time to go into the details, I wish to point out only the new shift of policy that have come into being with regard to this particular question.

I want to draw the attention of this House to an article written by Mr. Josseleyn Henessy, who was formerly the Director of Public Information in the former British Government of India. Writing under the caption 'Indo-British financial co-operation' in the Calcutta *Stateman's Supplement on the Royal Visit,* he says:

> **"In the 77 new collaborative ventures, licensed since 1956-57 requiring new capital issues in India, three of the foreign firms were allowed to establish wholly foreign-owned subsidiaries and 25 were allowed to take between 50 to 99 per cent of the total capital in the new enterprises.".**

Mr. Hennessy has particular cause for satisfaction because

> "out of these 77 collaborative ventures mentioned above, the UK led with no fewer than 31 (more than 40 per cent)."

Then, I wish to refer to certain new developments which indicate a further liberalisation of Government's policy with regard to private foreign capital. It is reported that:

> "The West Bengal Government has decided to set up a Rs. 25 crores fertiliser factory in Durgapur, which will be erected and operated in callaboration with a consortium of a number of US firms. This consortium will hold the controlling shares of 51 per cent of the paid-up capital. The State Government is stated to have been given the option to purchase 2 per cent of the shares held by the consortium after about ten years of operation so that it can become the major partner. This is perhaps for the first time in free India that the State has entered into collaboration as the junior partner with foreign firms.".

I want to know whether it is the policy of the Government of India to permit the State Governments to enter into collaboration with foreign companies for starting industries here. I also want to know whether the West Bengal Government have got the permission of the Central Government to enter into such an agreement with these US firms.

Another new development that we can see is in the oil industry. It was declared by Government that exploration of oil in India would be reserved exclusively for the public sector. But, now, we see that Government have invited foreign oil monopolies to participate in the exploration of oil in this country. The pressure is so great that even our Minister for Mines and Oil who has so long effectively rebuffed every attempt on the part of the foreign oil companies to penetrate into our prospective oil industry has partly succumbed to the great pressure in support of a policy of entering into collaboration with foreign oil companies in this particular sphere.

Then recently, a centre has been set up in Delhi, namely the Indian Investment Centre, which was even inaugurated by our Finance Minister himself. All these new developments show a further liberalisation of the policy pursued by Government in relation to participation of private foreign capital in the Indian economy. We in this House have already pointed out on several occasions earlier the dangerous implications of the increasing inflow of private foreign capital into India.

The next point that I wish to refer to is the food problem. The hon. Deputy Minister of Finance yesterday gave a rosy picture of the Indian economy. I do not deny the fact that in the First Plan and the Second Plan, and more especially in the Second Plan, there has been an increase in the total production, in both the industrial and the agricultural sectors. Yesterday, the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance stated that agricultural production had increased to the extent of 40 per cent, and he has based his figures on those of 1950-51; in other words, he has taken the year 1950-51 as the base year, which was, in fact, a worse year, so far as agricultural production was concerned. In the previous year, that is, the year 1949-50, the agricultural production was greater than in the year 1950-51; the production in the base year 1950-51 was of the order of 52 million tons, but from the figures supplied by Government themselves, we find that in the year 1949-50, the actual agricultural production was to the tune of 57 million tons. If we calculate on the basis of 57 million tons of agricultural production in the

year 1949-50, we can see that the actual increase in agricultural production is far less than 40 per cent which has been claimed by the Deputy Minister. This is a very vital problem. The hon. Finance Minister has rightly stated in his speech that a substantial increase in food production will be the actual foundation on which the Plan will have to rest, and he has appealed to farmers, and to official and non-official agencies engaged in the development of agriculture to concentrate their efforts on achieving the targets set in the Third Plan. But moving at the present rate. I do not think that the target of 100 million tons of foodgrains set out in the Third Plan will be reached. We have spent crores of rupees on agriculture. I have got with me here the figures, but since I have no time, I do not want to quote all the figures. Since Independence, we might have spent about Rs. 1500 crores for increasing our agricultural production, more especially our food production. The Second Five Year Plan target was fixed at 80.5 million tons of foodgrains. But actually we expect to produce at the end of the Second Plan only 75 million tons. So we are short so far as the target is concerned. We are behind schedule. This question which has been engaging the attention of Government for so long a time and on which we have spent crores of rupees still remains one of the vital problems that may perhaps even adversely affect the progress of our Plans.

Look at the staggering figures of import of foodgrains into our country. We might have imported about 35 million tons of foodgrains since independence. I have got figurese with regard to the value of imports. Upto November 1960, the total value of foodgrains imported is Rs. 1,169 crores. So just imagine how much of our valuable foreign exchange is being drained in this way. There are various factors which are involved in this particular problem which we must take into account if we want to solve this problem. The hon. Minister has appealed to farmers to concentrate their effort on achieving this target. But so far as the farmers and cultivators are concerned, what is their position? Reference to has been made to the Second Report of the Agricultural Labour Inquiry. Yesterday the hon. Deputy Minister refuted some of the figures mentioned by Acharya Kripalani. He said that the method of inquiry was different; so it could not be compared with the report of the First Inquiry. He has further stated that the wages of agricultural labour have not gone down. But how has he come to this conclusion? The Report says with regards to agricultural labour that the wage earned by agricultural labour at the time of the First Inquiry was compartively higher than non-agricultural wages, but it was observed that in this period it was on the reverse. Also the benefit of whatever additional production we have been able to achieve in the agricultural sector has not gone to the actual tillers of the soil. The value of additional agricultural production in this period is calculated to be Rs. 1,700 crores. Out of it, Rs. 600 crores have gone to just 3 per cent of the agriculturists, and this 3 per cent of the agriculturists are the big producers. Now the condition of the rural poor has not only not improved. but in actual experience we find that it has deteriorated. 69 per cent of the rural population belong to the category agricultural labour and small peasants. Out of this, we find that the percentage of agricultural labour households with land in 1950-51 was 49.93; in 1955-56, it was 42.80. The percentage of those without land in 1950-51 was 50.07 and in 1956-57, it increased to 57.13. That means the number of agricultural labourers and small peasants without land has increased while that of those with land has decreased.

Now, a rural agricultural household has on the average 5.21 persons, out of which 28.1 per cent are earners, 16.6 per cent are earning dependents and

55.3 per cent. are non-earning members. All this clearly shows that whatever benefit has accrued due to the increase in agricultural production, has not gone to the real peasants but has gone only to those sections which exploit the poorer sections of the rural population.

Now, I want to impress one thing upon Government: unless we take effective steps to increase our food production, the success of our Third Plan would also be adversely affected. Since we are spending a large amount of money and since we are not getting the return that we expected out of this huge expenditure, I would request the hon. Speaker to appoint a Standing Parliamentary Committee to go into this question, particularly to scrutinise the heavy expenditure that is involved in this agricultural sector, so that these various programmes that have been taken in hand may be expedited and necessary advice may be given to the Food and Agriculture Ministry. I know that Government are considering the appointment of an Agricultural Commission to go into the various aspects of this question. I would request Government to come to a speedy decision on that. I am in favour of appointing such a high-power Commission. We have got reports of various programme evaluation teams, but nobody gives any attention to them. So a high-power probe is necessary. I hope Government would come to a speedy conclusion with regard to the appointment of the proposed Agricultural Commission. I would also request that my suggestion for the appointment of a Standing Parliamentary Committee may also be considered.

**Shri Palaniyandy** (Perambalur): At the outset, I would congratulate the Finance Minister and Government on the strength of mind with which they have planned for the industrial development of our country. It is a heroic attempt on the part of Government to plan for Rs. 12,000 crores in the Third Five Year Plan of industrial development.

In the past three days, I have been hearing Opposition Members going on criticising Government quoting some statistics and also criticising statisticians about wrong figures. I am not an economics pundit, but as a layman, I can relate what I am seeing in our country after independence, how development is taking place. Especially in the State of Madras, under the leadership of our Chief Minister, Shri Kamaraj, and also under the guidance of our leaders, we are having very good advancement in the fields of education, irrigation, electricity and industrialisation. I am not saying that all work is over. But this is a humble attempt on the part of Government in our march towards development.

As far as education is concerned, I can bodly say that in our State, we are having middle schools as well as elementary schools in all villages where there is a population of more than 300. For every three miles we are having a middle school and for every five a high school. If you take technical education, we are having a polytechnic for each and every district. In some districts, we are having more.

**13 hrs.**

So far as irrigation is concerned, in Madras State we have tapped all the sources. Now we are trying to get more water from the States of Kerala and Andhra for our irrigation. The Kerala Government have agreed to have the Parambikulam project, and we are expecting the Andhra Government to agree to give us water from the Krishna and the Godavari. Here I wish to impress on the Government the necessity of having thorough investigations into the question of connecting the Ganga in the north and the Cauvery in the south, the two sacred rivers, not only for purposes of irrigation, but also to provide inland navigational transport facilities.

Yesterday Shri Sampath stated that in Madras Assembly, in order to save

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the skin of the Minister, they were giving some false assurance about the steel plant etc. He is not here, but I want to say that my hon. friend first has to save his skin from his party members. He and other leaders or nobody else in the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam have no traditions of the national movement, because, even though I may have some difference of opinion about his uncle, Shri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, he and people like him are people who had some traditional in the national movement. But all the block of the people in the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in the south have no tradition at all in the national movement. I know they passed a resolution in their conferences in 1944, 1945 and 1948 not to give free education more than high school stage, and also not to give free technical education to the poor people. That is the party now talking about south, north and all these things about development.

Here I want to say a word about the steel plant. The Madras Government has already sent iron ore as well as lignite samples for testing. After getting it tested, anyhow Government have to take immediate action to implement the steel plant at Salem.

About heavy electricals, when I was in the Madras Assembly, I was told that a heavy electrical plant was going to be installed in Madras State in the Second Plan itself. It has gone to Bhopal, and I am not sorry, but at least in the Third Plan I hope they will install a heavy electricals plant in Madras State, especially as the Czechoslavak experts have been to Trichy and located a suitable site there.

In our secular State, I wish to point out one discriminatory policy about scholarships. We are giving scholarships to the backward classes as well as the Harijans. I am not saying anything against this, but the converted backward class Christians as well as the Harijan Christians are not given this facility because they are converts, but it is not their fault. Their parents or their forefathers might have been converted because of so many reasons. Why is our Government not giving scholarship to these people? Their lot has not improved in any way. From the cultural, economic or any other point of view, their lot has not in any way improved. So, Government has to make some allocation to these people, to give free education at least to these down trodden people. I am not talking of jobs or any such thing.

Coming to the Budget, the Minister has aptly pointed out that from Rs. 370 crores, our revenue has gone up to Rs. 1,000 crores or so. I fully agree with the Finance Minister that we should find the maximum resources within the country to finance our Five Year Plan which is a blueprint of our national development. The attempt is it necessary to antagonise the people who are the backbone of our society, the middle and poor class people? In the conviction is the foundations of the Plan but this is opposite if you take the tax proposals. I appeal to the Minister to consider the taxation measures.

For instance, only a few months back our Government recognised the growing cost of living by giving the salaried classes a very modest increase in emoluments, which was admittedly not quite sufficient to compensate the increase in costs. Now, even the slight increase in emoluments is taken away from the middle class people by this taxation.

The Finance Minister has rightly argued that the levy on betel nuts is not going to affect the common man, that he is only going to mop up the profit of the trade. I had a discussion yesterday with a betel nut importer. He said there was a profit of two to three hundred per cent. But what is the machinery of Government to check a rise in the price of these things?

Coming to kerosene oil, I told the Finance Minister yesterday that especially in the South, we do not have this classification of superior or inferior kerosene oil. I have enquired from the kerosene dealers in Madras State also. They say there is no kerosene classified as inferior kerosene oil in Madras State and also in other States. Therefore, the Minister has to consider deeply about taxing this kerosene oil.

In regard to tea and coffee, the argument of our Prime Minister is that home consumption should be brought down, so that more can be sold abroad, but in the same breath he has said that the added cost is negligible and that the consumer is not really affected. I do not understand the logic of it. The Minister is known for his austere ways which have won for him esteem and regard, but it is not always better to mould the others also in his own image. Tea, coffee and cigarettes are not luxuries nowadays. I am not a man who smokes a cigarette, but the common man, the poor man has taken this habit. This tax should not unnecessarily burden them.

When we think of more employment in our Plan, we have to think of a particular sector, the self-employed people in our country, the handloom weavers. Handloom weavers are going to be affected by these measures. I only want to say that if the handloom weavers are going to be affected, and if the tax is going to raise the price of handloom yarn, automatically the price of handloom cloth is going to be increased. Thereby, it is a very great disadvantage to the handloom weavers. While thanking the hon. Minister for the exemption on cotton yarn of counts 11 to 40 being issued in hanks, I would like to bring it to his notice that the mills producing yarn never supply it to the handloom weavers in hanks. They supply it only in bundles of 200 to 400 lbs. So, the Minister should see that the benefit really goes to the handloom weavers. This lacuna should be filled.

**Shri D. A. Katti** (Chikodi): The Finance Minister, by presenting his Budget proposals, proposes to collect this time about Rs. 61 crores more, mostly by means of indirect taxation. Indirect taxation has been the general feature of several years' Budgets. Now, the taxation proposals have been severely criticised here, and even the Members from that side have expressed their grave concern over these proposals. There is a general feeling that these taxes would hit very badly the poor people. Already, because of these taxes, the people are very hard hit. They are overburdened with taxes. Their paying capacity has been fully exhausted, and now there is this addition which they cannot bear at all.

Inspite of all this, while replying to the debate in the Rajya Sabha, our Finance Minister said that in the year 1948-49 the Government raised a revenue of Rs. 370 crores, but today they were getting more than Rs. 1,000 crores without any martial law and without any police methods, and he came to the conclusion that the paying capacity of the people was increasing, that incomes were increasing, and the country would be in a position to pay more revenue to the Government. This is very strange logic. It shows that he has not got a real idea of the people. When taxes are imposed on essential commodities, the prices go up immediately and the people are forced to purchase by begging, borrowing or stealing, and sometimes people go without these commodities also. They are living a miserable life. But the hon. Finance Minister says that the people have got the capacity to pay and that their incomes are increasing. 14-15 crores of people live in the countryside and depend upon agriculture and they earn 10-12 annas per day. They toil on other people's lands for this daily wage. That was so before ten years and that is so even today. Where is the increase? People are paying more and buying these things not because their incomes have increased but because they are exploit-

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ed. I do not know whether he has got any desire that the people should revolt to make the Government resort to police methods and martial law. It seems the hon. Finance Minister is very much fond of martial law and police methods. It was exhibited in Bombay when he was the Chief Minister and he wants to exhibit it here. People pay these prices because they want to survive, not because their incomes are increasing.

It was appreciated by somebody that even though this was pre-election year, the Finance Minister had come forward bodily with these taxes. But the Finance Minister know very well that so long as communalism is there in this country, so long as power is kept with them and so long as ignorance is there in the country and so long as they have the money, winning an election is very simple. It should not be a matter of pride. There is an argument that there is a Plan. The Plan is for plenty and prosperity. The objective is to make everybody happy and to raise the standard of living. It is very good. Government must have money. Let the people pay more. They will not mind. But my question is this: how is the money spent? Is it ill-spent or well-spent? Past experience has been very bad. During the last ten years thousands of crores of rupees were spent. What is the result? People were clothed before; they are half-naked now and living under starvation conditions. There is some development but the development is negligible. If the money is spent wisely, the advance would have been doubled or redoubled. Earning money is not very important; spending money wisely is more important. The Government is earning money like a beggar but spending money like a Moghul. They are bad managers of the finances. They are guided by the interests of certain sections of the people.

Very attractive figures are given to show that there is increase in national wealth. But sometime back the Prime Minister said, while speaking on the Draft Outline of the Third Plan, that he did not know where that income had gone. It has gone into a few hands. There is concentration of wealth everybody knows it and everybody has said it. I would like to ask him how he would explain the term 'socialist pattern of society'. They collect money in the name of all people but spend it for a few people only. If that is your socialism, damn it: we will go without that socialism.

The Draft Outline of the Third Plan says that the benefits of the spending had not been derived by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other backward classes in the country. That comes to about 50 per cent of the people. Even then the Finance Minister says in the Rajya Sabha that there is something wrong with the people who say that there is no improvement in the rural India; they are prejudiced and they are not honest. Instead of reading bulletins and pamphlets describing rural India, I request the hon. Finance Minister to go to a village and see. You cannot satisfy me by showing some roads and bridges which are constructed. You must raise the standard of living of the people and you must enable people to lead a good life. What is good life? They should not be in starvation line. When our Communist friends say that there is no development and more ought to have been done, they say: go and ask your master, Mr. Khrushchev. To somebody else they say: go and ask the Queen of England. Why is this sort of certificate or advice given? You may go and ask the people whether there is any change in their life? It is no use to point out these big dignitaries. They see some steel plants and some dams; they have not seen real India and the Finance Minister also is not having any real idea about real India.

The taxes on kerosene, diesel oil and lower grade tobacco should be reconsidered. Tea and tobacco, as my hon. friends have said before, are no more luxuries. Suppose they are small luxuries. People use it for hooka. We are hitting these people. It is the common people who make use of the kerosene for lighting purposes. The hon. Finance Minister said that they should not smoke because he wanted to take care of their health. The students in the rural areas read in the light of kerosene. Inferior quality kerosene will give very dim light and it will certainly affect their eye sight. He is not bothered about the health of these students.

He said also that people criticised but they did not come forward with suggestions. When we make suggestions, they are not considered. We suggested that prohibition should be left; it is very bad. He introduced it in Bombay first. It has proved an utter failure there. It is a fad or sentiment with him. Because of prohibition there is so much of illicit distillation. He expressed his worry about the health of the people Because of mixing some sulphate and producing liquor illicitly, so many people are getting leprosy. I have seen so many people suffering from leprosy because of this country liquor. If you care for the health of the people, why not prevent people from resorting to such methods?

**Shri N. N. Patel** (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Why do you not advise them to leave drinking?

**Shri D. A. Katti:** When there are more important things to do, why are you so much for prohibition? It has not stopped people from drinking. In my village, in every house there is that Hakbathi—which is called by the name 'Morarji' because our Finance Minister introduced it there. He would be interested to know this thing. Prohibition should go so that you can get money. Those who want to drink will pay; why unnecessarily tax the others?

Secondly, he said that nobody had made any suggestion as regards tax on salt. A suggestion was made earlier. It was not made this time perhaps. But there is some sentiment. He says that people make use of salt and if salt is taxed poor people will be hit very hard. But poor people are also hit if cloth is taxed. That is no argument. I suggest that it would be the best thing to levy a tax on salt also because it is so cheap.

Thirdly, there is a great deal of waste and extravegance. The people are starving. The people are half naked. Is it not a waste to construct palatial buildings to house your offices when the people are starving, when the people are half naked? Such wastes should be avoided.

I understand that in the Indian Embassy at America there is a free primary school for the children of the staff. In spite of that, Sir, I am told that our staff get an education allowance for primary education. A good deal of money is wasted like that for nothing.

There are welfare centres in many places. There is a welfare centre in my place over which a sum of Rs. 8,000 to 10,000 is spent every year. I see nobody there. The rooms are always locked. Two ladies have been appointed at that centre over whom a sum of Rs. 2,000 is spent. The balance of Rs. 6,000 is a waste. There are many such schemes which are useless, which are unrealistic. You must do away with those things and you will get a good deal of money.

Then I come to the question of tax evasion. Nobody can escape indirect taxation. But people can escape paying direct taxes. Some businessmen who are my friends say that if a businessman does not know how to evade a tax he is not a businessman at all. They say that a businessman must be first trained how to evade a tax. Some suggestion was made that those who collect the tax must be kept satisfied. Sir, those who are getting

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Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 as pay are also corrupt. There is a temptation to become corrupt. So you must adopt some drastic remedies to collect the taxes. You are allowing the rich people to evade payment of the direct taxes whereas you are not willing to allow the poor people to escape payment of taxes. This is the state of affairs. That is why, Sir, I feel, as Shri Dange has said, this is an "anti-people" budget—I agree with him.

**श्री रा० श० मिश्र** (फैजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे भी बजट के सामान्य वाद विवाद में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया ।

सन् १९६१-६२ का बजट तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष का बजट है और इस में कुल मिला कर ६४३ करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था तृतीय योजना के लिये की गई है । अतः यह स्वाभाविक प्रश्न उठता है कि हम ने पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में इतना भारी रकम व्यय की और उस के द्वारा लगभग ७००० करोड़ रु० पबलिक से कर में लगाया उस से हम योजना में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में कहां तक सफल हुए हैं । इस दृष्टि से विचार करने पर हमें पता चलता है कि कई एक विषयों में रुपया लगाने के बावजूद हम अपना लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं कर सके हैं । उदाहरण के लिये अन्नोत्पादन को लीजिये, जिस पर कि हमारे देश का भविष्य निर्भर करता है । अन्नोत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में दूसरी योजना में ८० मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया था, परन्तु उस में हम मुश्किल से ७५ मिलियन टन के लगभग उत्पादन कर सके हैं । बीच बीच में एक आध वर्ष अन्नोत्पादन की मात्रा में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि होने के बजाय कमी भी हुई है । इस से सारे देश में काफी परेशानी हुई और खाद्यान्नों के दाम बढ़ गये । खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने हमारी अन्न की कमी की समस्या को हल करने के लिये अमरीका से अन्न मंगा कर इस कमी की पूर्ति करने का प्रबन्ध किया है । परन्तु यह सोचने का विषय है कि हम बाहर से अन्न मंगा कर कब तक अपने देश की अन्न की कमी की पूर्ति करते रहेंगे । तीसरी योजना में अन्नोत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में १०० मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है । जिस प्रकार से प्रथम और दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में हमें इस क्षेत्र में सफलता नहीं मिली उस को देखते हुए हमें इस बात की काफी आशंका है कि तीसरी योजना में भी हम यह १०० मिलियन टन अन्नोत्पादन करने में समर्थ होंगे या नहीं ।

अन्नोत्पादन के पश्चात् उर्वरक का प्रश्न आता है जो कि हमारे अन्नोत्पादन के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक वस्तु है । दूसरी योजना में उर्वरक के लिये ३७०,००० टन नाइट्रोजन के निर्माण का लक्ष्य रखा गया था, परन्तु अभी तक हम मुश्किल से २१०,०९० टन उर्वरक का उत्पादन करने में समर्थ हुए हैं । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सिंगल और सरकेला में भी फर्टिलाइजर के कारखाने खोलने का लक्ष्य था परन्तु अभी तक यह नहीं मालूम कि उन स्थानों पर कब तक फर्टिलाइजर का उत्पादन होने लगेगा । तीसरी योजना में फर्टिलाइजर का १ मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है । जिस प्रकार से अभी तक इस विषय में ढिलाई हुई है उसे देखते हुए इस बात की पूरी आशंका है कि अगली योजना में हम यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर सकेंगे अथवा नहीं ।

कोला और लोहा हमारे देश के औद्योगीकरण के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है और इस विषय में पिछली योजनाओं में काफी जोर दिया गया था । इस्पात के लिये दूसरी योजना में ४.३ मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य था परन्तु अभी तक हम केवल २.६ मिलियन टन इस्पात का उत्पादन करने में ही हम समर्थ हुए हैं । कोयले के सम्बन्ध में भी हमारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य ६० मिलियन टन था, लेकिन हम मुश्किल से ५४ मिलियन टन तक पहुंच सके हैं ।

जहां तक हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का सम्बन्ध है, दूसरी योजना में राष्ट्रीय आय में २५ प्रतिशत वृद्धि करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था परन्तु दूसरी योजना के प्रथम चार वर्षों में हम केवल १२.२ प्रतिशत वृद्धि कर सके हैं और इस वर्ष लगभग ६ प्रतिशत वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है । इस प्रकार कुल मिला कर हम केवल १८.२ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर सके हैं। पूरा लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना अभी कोसों दूर है ।

बेकारी की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में दूसरी योजना में ८० लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था, परन्तु इस में भी हम लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं कर सके और केवल ६५ लाख व्यक्तियों को काम दिला पाने में समर्थ हुए हैं । वास्तविकता तो यह है कि दूसरी योजना में बेकारी की संख्या में जितनी वृद्धि हुई है उस से कम व्यक्तियों को हम रोजगार दिला पाये हैं। एक कल्याणकारी राज्य के लिय यह परम आवश्यक है कि उस के अन्दर सभी नागरिकों के लिये काम की व्यवस्था हो । अतः मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे देश की बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिये विशेष तरीके पर ध्यान दें ।

बेकारी की समस्या के साथ साथ हमारे देश के अन्दर खेतिहर मजदूरों की समस्या भी काफी शोचनीय है । सन् १९५६–५७ की ऐग्रिकल्चर लेबर एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार खेतिहर मजदूरों की दशा सन् १९५०–५१ के मुकाबले में भी खराब हो गई है । उन के कुल १६.३ मिलियन परिवारों में से ६३.९ प्रतिशत परिवार ऋणग्रस्त पाये गये जब कि सन् १९५०–५१ में केवल ४५ प्रतिशत परिवार ऋणी थे ।

इस प्रकार से पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं के काल में जो कार्य किये गये उन का लेखा जोखा देखने पर प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे देश की अधिकांश जनता को इन योजनाओं का पूरा लाभ नहीं हुआ । देश के अन्दर वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में जो वृद्धि हुई है उस के कारण सारी जनता को परेशानी है । पिछले पांच वर्षों के अन्दर हमारे देश में होलसेल प्राइस में लगभग २५ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई और अकेले इस वर्ष लगभग ६ प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई । मैं मानता हूं कि डवलपिंग एकानमी में कुछ न कुछ मूल्यों की वृद्धि होनी आवश्यक है और थोड़ी वृद्धि आपत्तिजनक नहीं होगी, लेकिन जिस रफ्तार से यह वृद्धि हो रही है उस को देखते हुए काफी न्चिता होती है ।

तीसरी योजना के सम्पादन के लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि दामों में वृद्धि न हो और यथासम्भव मूल्यों में स्थिरता कायम रखी जाय । कम से कम खाद्यान्न के मामले में तो निश्चित रूप से अधिकतम और न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित कर देना चाहिए जिससे कि उत्पादकों को अन्नोत्पादन की प्रेरणा मिले और उपभोक्ताओं को भी उचित मूल्य पर खाद्यान्न मिल सके ।

जहां तक सन् १९६०–६१ के बजट के आंकड़ों का सम्बन्ध है अगले वर्ष के लिए ९६२-९२ करोड़ रुपय की आय का अनुमान किया गया है और १०२३.५२ करोड़ के व्यय का अनुमान लगाया गया है । इस प्रकार ६०-६० करोड़ का घाटा रहेगा । गत वर्ष भी ६०-७० करोड़ के घाटे का बजट था लेकिन अन्त में वह घाटा कम हो कर केवल ३३.६६ करोड़ रह गया था । ऐसा लगता है कि बजट बनाने के सम्बन्ध में जो तरीका अपनाया जाता है वह काफी डिफेक्टिव है और अनुमान के आंकड़े बनाते समय इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता कि किस प्रकार सही आंकड़े तैयार किये जायें ।

[श्री रा० रा० मिश्र]

पबलिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने इस सम्बन्ध में इस महीने की रिपोर्ट में पैरा ५ में कुछ खास बातें कही हैं । वे इस प्रकार हैं :

"Obviously, these large savings occurring over a large number of grants indicate defective budgeting. In a planned economy, preparing the budget is more an administrative task with a view to translate into action the planning decisions previously reached. In other words, the financial system has only to ensure that the right amount of money is available in the right place in accordance with the plan. The Committee are, therefore, concerned to see such wide fluctuations between the budget provisions and the accomplishments at the close of the year. The Committee would once again like to impress upon the Ministries the necessity for correctly estimating their requirements and working up to them with the closest degree of approximation, making a periodical reiew of the progress of expenditure during the year."

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि फाइनेन्स विभाग के कर्मचारियों को बजट के आंकड़े तैयार करने में अधिक सावधानी से काम लेना चाहिए ।

जहांतक इस वर्ष लगाये गये टैक्सों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं कि ६० करोड़ के टैक्सों में से केवल ३ करोड़ रुपया डाइरेक्ट टैक्स से प्राप्त करने का अनुमान है और ५७ करोड़ इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सों से प्राप्त किया जायेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि डाइरेक्ट टैक्स से बहुत कम टैक्स वसूल करने का अनुमान किया गया है । डाइरेक्ट टैक्सों में वृद्धि करने की गुजाइश है और मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार डाइरेक्ट कर और बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में सोच विचार करे और जो व्यापारी वर्ग को अधिक मुनाफा हो रहा है उसको देश के कामों के लिए प्राप्त करे ।

जहां तक इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सों का सम्बन्ध है, यह निश्चित है कि सरकार को दियासलाई पर टैक्स लगाने से कोई ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होगा जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में भी बतलाया है । अगर इससे लाभ होने का अनुमान नहीं था तो फिर दियासलाई पर क्यों टैक्स लगाया गया और मैच बाक्स को स्टेंडर्ड साइज का बनाने के लिए उतावली क्यों की गयी ?

मिट्टी के तेल के सम्बन्ध में भी यही बात कही जा सकती है । गांवों में इस टैक्स से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है और यद्यपि केवल ऊंचे किस्म के तेल पर कर लगाया गया है लेकिन घटिया किस्म के तेल के दाम भी बढ़ गये हैं और एक टिन पर १० आना दाम बढ़ गया है । ऐसी दशा में मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस टैक्स पर पुनः विचार करें और थोड़ी छूट दें ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब तो माननीय सदस्य को बस करना चाहिए ।

**श्री रा० रा० मिश्र** : आधा मिनट और । अन्त में मैं देश की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में भी दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं . . .

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : शिक्षा के ऊपर माननीय सदस्य तब आये हैं जब वक्त पूरा हो गया । अब आप खत्म करें । श्री अजेश ।

मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूंगा कि वह बहुत लेट आये हैं और उनका वक्त मैं बांट चुका हूं । अब अब उनको बहुत कम वक्त लेना चाहिए ।

**पंडित अजनारायण अजेश** (शिवपुरी) : कृष्णम् वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट के सम्बन्ध में सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने गम्भीरता पूर्वक अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् जो त्रुटियां दिखायी हैं उन पर प्रकाश डाला है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि जो बातें यहां कही गयी हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान बिल्कुल गया ही न हो अथवा वह जानते न हों ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता । देश की स्थिति कुछ ऐसी बन गयी है । देश में प्रजातंत्र आया बड़ी बरबादी के बाद, दासता के बाद और देश में अशिक्षा है और दासता की भावना अभी तक गयी नहीं है । इसलिए प्रजातंत्र को जिस प्रकार फलीभूत होना चाहिए था वह पृष्ठभूमि उसे प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । प्रजातंत्र को सफल करने के लिए जिन आदर्शों और उद्देश्यों को लेकर किसी शासन को चलना चाहिए उस प्रकार से शासन चल नहीं पाता, और येनकेन प्रकारेण अपना कार्य सिद्ध करने के लिए उसे रूप रेखा बनानी पड़ती है । टैक्सेशन का भी यही कारण है । जहां हमारे प्रजातंत्र में कहीं प्रान्तीयता, कहीं भाषावाद, कहीं जातिवाद, कहीं वर्ग वाद का झगड़ा खड़ा है, वैसे ही पालिसीवाद भी हमारे सिर पर सवार है । हर एक को येनकेन प्रकारेण अपना काम चलाना है ।

पार्टियों के लिए पैसा चाहिए, शासन को चलाने के लिए भी चाहिए, और अब चुनाव आ रहा है तो जैसे ग्रहण के पूर्व सूतक लगता है वैसे ही यह चुनाव का सूतक आरम्भ हो गया है। प्रत्येक के मस्किष्क में चुनाव घूमता है । पार्लियामेंट में बैठ कर डिबेट में भाग लेना और सुनना उतना आवश्यक नहीं है जितना चुनाव के लिए योजना बनाना । तो पैसा कहां से आये ? पैसा मिलता है पूंजीपतियों से । उनको यदि नाराज करेंगे तो पैसा कहां से आयेगा । गरीब पर अगर टैक्स लगेगा तो थोड़ी हाय हाय करेगा लेकिन अगर उसको समय पर घेर लिया तो वोट लिया जा सकता है । यह जो स्थिति देश के अन्दर है इसके कारण गरीब अधिक गरीब हो रहा है और मालदार अधिक मालदार हो रहा है । मालदार अपना पैसा बचाने के लिये प्रयत्न करता है । थोड़ा कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का प्रभाव था कारण कि अपोजीशन का शासन पर दबाव पड़ता है और उसको देख कर चलना पड़ता है । लेकिन चीन के आक्रमण ने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को दुर्बल कर दिया । इसलिए अब शासन को कम्युनिस्टों का उतना डर नहीं रह गया है जितना डर राजा जी का लगने लगा है । राजाजी पूंजीपतियों के लिए बोलते हैं, कम्युनिस्ट गरीबों के लिए बोलते हैं लेकिन दोनों को ध्यान में रख कर भी तो किसी को बोलना है । न हम कोई पूंजीपतियों के शत्रु हैं और न हम गरीबों के हैं । हमने किसी को नाराज नहीं करना है ।

इस संसार में मालदार होना कोई अपराध नहीं है और निर्धन होना कोई वरदान नहीं है । देश में निर्धन भी नहीं रहने चाहिए, पर ऐसे धनवान भी नहीं रहने चाहिए कि जिनके कारण दूसरों को निर्धन होने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़े । पर आज होता क्या है । डाइरेक्ट कर जो लगना चाहिए वह तो लगता नहीं इनडाइरेक्ट कर लगता है और स्थिति ऐसी है कि जैसे सरकार ने कर लगाये वैसे ही पूंजीपति अपना घर भरने की सोचने लगे और दाम बढ़ना आरम्भ हो जाता है । पैसे वालों के लिए सबसे बड़ी छूट सरकार की तरफ से क्या मिली हुई है कि सरकार टैक्स तो लगा देती है लेकिन उसके कारण पदार्थों का मुल्य किस सीमा तक बढ़ना चाहिए इसको निर्धारित करने के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता । पूंजीपतियों की जो मर्जी में आता है उतना दाम निर्धारित कर देते हैं । अगर उनको एक रुपये गज कपड़ा पड़ता है तो उस पर डेढ़ रुपये गज की मोहर लगा देते हैं और वह बाजार में डेढ़ रुपये गज बिकता है । तो इस तरह वह मुनाफा कमाते हैं और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि हम एक कमेटी बिठायेंगे यह पता लगाने के लिये कि यह मुनाफा कहां जाता है । जहां जाता है यह तो सीधा सामने है ।

इसी तरह से आप कच्चे माल को लीजिये । रा मैटीरियल से हम को आमदनी होती है ।

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

गन्ना भी एक रा मैटीरियल है। गन्ने का हाल यह है कि आज से आठ इस वर्ष पूर्व जब गन्ने का भाव २ रुपये मन था तो हम को शकर १२ आने सेर मिलती थी। अब इस समय हाल यह है कि गन्ने का भाव जैन साहब के समय में १ रुपया ६ आने मन था, अब पाटिल साहब के समय में १ रुपया १० आना मन है, लेकिन शकर हमको मिलती है १ रुपया सेर। जब दो रुपया मन गन्ना था तो १२ आना सेर शकर मिलती थी अब जब गन्ने का भाव कम हो गया है तो १ रुपया सेर मिलती है। तो यह मुनाफा कहां जाता है ? मिल वालों के पास। अब इसके बाद चुनाव में पार्टी के प्रोपेगंडे के लिए पैसा चाहिये तो उनसे मिलेगा। तो उन्होंने खाया और आप ने ले लेना है। और बीच वाले ने मरजाना है। उन को तो कोई लाभ मिलता नहीं है .

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : आपने यह दरमियान वाला रास्ता क्यों पकड़ लिया ?

**पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"** : दरमियान का रास्ता लेकर बैलेंस जो बराबर करना है क्योंकि बैलेंस बराबर नहीं होगा तो पलड़ा ऊंचे नीचे जायगा।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां हमें सम्पत्ति वालों को देखना है वहां निर्धनों को भी हमें देखना चाहिए। कर लगाने में खास तौर से जो उपभोक्ता हैं उनको ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता है और परिणामतः साधारण जनता उनके कारण कष्ट पाती है। स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग जहां जरा ऊंचा हुआ तो कर्मचारी वर्ग में हाहाकार मच जाता है और सरकार उनके १०, ५ रुपये बढ़ा देती है। जहां वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़े और कर्मचारियों ने शोर किया और एजिटेशन किया तो सरकार १०,५ रूपये बढ़ा देती है और उनका एजिटेशन शांत हो जाता है। अब आप बात तो हैं केवल १० रुपये लेकिन स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊंचा होने के कारण उनका अतिरिक्त खर्चा २५ रुपये पड़ता है। अब यह सिलसिला स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊंचा होने का और उनके एजिटेशन को शांत करने के लिए हर मर्तबा उनकी तनख्वाहों में ५, १० रुपये की बढ़ोत्री करना, आखिर कब तक चलेगा ? वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ने की कोई सीमा निर्धारित हो जानी चाहिए कि इससे अधिक वस्तुओं के दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे वरना कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष बना ही रहेगा और आपको उनके एजिटेशनों को शांत करने के लिए उनकी तनख्वाहों में कुछ न कुछ बढ़ोत्री करनी ही पड़ेगी। मेरी समझ में यह देश के हित में न होगा और राष्ट्र निर्माण का कार्य सुचारू रूप से न चलेगा क्योंकि वे कर्मचारी लोग रात दिन इसी स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊंचा होने और उसके फलस्वरूप एजिटेशन करने और अपनी तनख्वाहों में बढ़ोत्री कराने के लिए झगड़ते रहेंगे और वे मन लगा कर काम न कर पायेंगे और देश के निर्माण कार्य को इससे काफी धक्का लगेगा। यह एक स्थिति सामने आती है। इसलिए सब से पहले हमारे सामने समस्या यह है कि वस्तुओं के मूल्यों की सीमा निर्धारित होनी चाहिए और यह निश्चित हो जाना चाहिए कि इससे अधिक दाम न बढ़ सकेंगे।

अब खाद्यान्न के गेहूं के भाव में इसलिए न्यूनता नहीं लाई जा रही है कि अगर उसके दाम घटा दिये गये तो अन्य वस्तुओं के दाम भी कम हो जायेंगे, घट जायेंगे। अनाज को गेहूं को इसलिए मंहगा रखना चाहते हैं ताकि दूसरी वस्तुओं के दाम भी मंहगे बने रहें। तर्क इसके लिए यह दिया जाता है कि किसान को पैसा चाहिए और अगर हमने गेहूं के दाम घटा दिये तो उसको कम पैसा मिलेगा लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि असल में किसान को इसका लाभ मिलता नहीं है क्योंकि किसान अगर गेहूं मंहगा बेचता है तो अन्य वस्तुएं जोकि उसके उपयोग में आने वाली हैं उनको वह मंहगा खरीदता है। अब ४/८ के बजाय आपने ८/१६ कर दिया तो यह केवल १६ के अंक की ही तो वृद्धि हुई है क्योंकि है तो वही

की वही परिणाम में तो कोई अन्तर नहीं हुआ। ऐसी अवस्था में केवल संख्या बढ़ाने मात्र से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक यह देखना होगा कि वास्तविक परिणाम जनता के ऊपर क्या पड़ता है लेकिन परिणाम को वे नहीं देखते हैं।

इसी के साथ मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि जो अपव्यय की चीजें हैं, विलासिता की वस्तुएं हैं, अधिक उपयोग में आने वाली नहीं हैं और जोकि आवश्यकीय पदार्थ नहीं हैं उन पर यदि सरकार टैक्स लगाये तो उसका प्रभाव साधारण जनता पर पड़ने वाला नहीं है और उनमें हाहाकार नहीं मचेगा। मेरा कहना है कि सरकार आवश्यकतानुसार विलासिता की वस्तुओं पर कर लगा सकती है। लेकिन अगर सरकार नित्यप्रति उपयोग में आने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर कर लगाती है और जोकि पहले से ही मंहगी हैं तो जनता जोकि पहले ही मंहगाई से पीड़ित है वह निश्चित रूप से कराह उठेगी और उस जनता से जोकि पहले से ही दुखी है उससे यदि आप टैक्स वसूल करेंगे तो वह और अधिक हाहाकार करने वाली है। अब इस तरह से हाहाकार करने से जब पैसा राज्य में आयेगा उस पैसे से राज्य सफल नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि उसके पीछे जनता के हाहाकार और चीत्कार का अभिशाप लगा हुआ है। हम यदि धनी आदमियों से चार पैसे ले लेंगे तो उसका विशेष प्रभाव पड़ने वाला नहीं है लेकिन वे लोग जोकि पहले से ही कष्ट के मारे सिसक रहे हैं उन पर कर रूपी एक लात और लगा दी जाय तो यह कोई अच्छी बात नही है। टेक्सेशन में यह बात खास तौर से ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए जोकि रखी नहीं गई है।

मैं समझता हूं कि जो तेल के उपर, टैक्स लगाया गया है यह जनता का तेल निकालने के बराबर है। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जनता का तेल निकालने के बाद यह जो दूसरे शत्रु हमारा तेल निकालने के लिए बैठे हैं मेरा तात्पर्य पाकिस्तान और चीन से है तो उन के खेल की भी कोई चिन्ता हमें नहीं जान पड़ती। हम अपने देश में बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं बना रहे हैं परन्तु शत्रु अगर हम पर चढ़ कर आ गये तो उन योजनाओं का क्या बनेगा और उनका लाभ कौन उठायेगा।

देश के डिफेंस के लिए सुरक्षा के लिए जितनी धनराशि दी जानी चाहिए उतनी नहीं दी गई है। उस ओर पूरा ध्यान और धन नहीं दिया जा रहा है। हम आज संसार के सामने यह उद्घोष उठा रहे हैं कि यह सारे जितने भी शस्त्र हैं उनको समाप्त कर देना चाहिए, पूर्णरूप से सारे राष्ट्रों को निशस्त्रीकरण कर देना चाहिए। अब आप यह जो चला रहे हैं एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं वह अगर हो जाता है और संसार में निशस्त्रीकरण हो जाता है तब तो अच्छा है परन्तु यदि निशस्त्रीकरण न हुआ तो हम क्या करेंगे। निशस्त्रीकरण के भरोसे पर अपने को दुर्बल रखना यह कोई बुद्धिमता की बात नहीं है। इस लिए हमें अपनी सेना को सशस्त्र और सशक्त बनाना होगा। हमें निशस्त्रीकरण की आस में निष्क्रिय हो कर नहीं बैठना है अपितु हमें कमर बांध कर देश की सुरक्षा के लिये पूर्ण रूप से तैयार हो जाना चाहिए। दो दो शत्रु हमारे निकट घात लगाये बैठे हैं उधर पाकिस्तान बैठा है तो इधर चीन बैठा है और फिर हमारे देश के अंदर फिफ्थ कौलमनिस्ट्स बैठे हैं जिन से कि हमें सावधान रहना है।

लोक सभा में हम देखते हैं कि ट्रेजरी बेंचेज की कौन कहे अपोजीशन ही यहां से

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

लेकर वहां तक खाली पड़ा हुआ है और ऐसी हालत में शासन पर क्या अंकुश रहेगा । हाउस उधर भी खाली है और इधर भी खाली है । खाली बातें ही बातें होती हैं तो क्या केवल बातों से ही कहीं संसार का काम चलता है ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

**पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"** : मैं तो आखिर में बोल रहा हूं और मैं अपने दल का एक मात्र प्रवक्ता हूं इसलिए समाप्ति अच्छी प्रकार से होनी चाहिए ।

एक सब से बड़ी खराबी की बात जिसको कि प्रत्येक देशवासी अनुभव कर रहा है वह है हमारे निवासियों के आचार का गिरना । हमारा आचार निरन्तर गिरता चला जा रहा है । हमारा आचार जो देश के प्रति होना चाहिए वह भ्रष्टाचार में बदल रहा है ।

"आचार हीनम् न पुनन्ति वेदाः" जिन का आचार गिर गया उनको आप क्या बना सकते हैं ? इस लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय को देशवासियों के चरित्र निर्माण के लिए सोचना चाहिए । पूंजी लगाने वालों को यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि पूंजी हम लगा किस के लिए रहे हैं । हम जिस कार्य के लिए अपनी पूंजी लगा रहे हैं वह कार्य सिद्ध होगा कि नहीं होगा । जो भ्रष्टाचारी हैं यदि उन पर हम द्रव्य व्यय करेंगे तो भ्रष्टाचार ही अधिक बढ़ेगा । इस कारण पहले उन्हें आचारवान और चरित्रवान बनाना है उसके बाद फिर उनको समृद्धिशाली बनाने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

अपोजीशन को मेरा कहना यह है कि उन में राष्ट्र के प्रति द्वेष नहीं होना चाहिए और शासन को यह भावना नहीं रखनी चाहिए कि जितने भी लोग विरोधी दल में हैं वे हमारे शत्रु हैं । अपोजीशन को हम बिल्कुल कृश कर के रख देंगे यह भावना शासन में नहीं होनी चाहिये । दोनों को मैत्री भाव से अपने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना चाहिए । दोनों में परस्पर प्रीति होनी चाहिए । और दोनों को देश को सम्पन्न बनाने के लिए परस्पर प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । इसलिये चरित्र निर्माण पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए ।

सब से बड़ी चिन्ता की बात यह है कि हम अपव्यय को रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं । बाहर से काफी पैसा खर्च कर के अंग्रेजी औषधियां मंगाई जाती हैं और हम अपनी घर की औषधियों के प्रति उपेक्षा भाव रखते आ रहे हैं । ऐलोपैथी सिस्टम इस देश में अंग्रेजों द्वारा लाया गया है और मैं इस से इंकार नहीं करता कि वह सिस्टम इधर काफी डेवलप हुआ है, उस में काफी कुछ रिसर्चेज हुई हैं अनुसंधान हुए हैं लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारा आयुर्वेदिक शास्त्र भी कोई निकम्मा शास्त्र नहीं है । वह हमारे अपने देश का है और औषधियां भी हमारी अपनी हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार उसके प्रति अपनी उपेक्षावृत्ति त्यागे और उस में और अधिक अनुसंधान हो । उसकी तरफ वित्त मंत्री महोदय को अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि लोग यहां पर आयुर्वेदिक इलाज अपना करा सकें । इस के लिए जो धनराशि दी जानी चाहिए थी वह नहीं दी गई है ।

अब प्रत्येक गांव में आप एलोपैथिक डिस्पेंसरीज खोल नहीं रहे हैं और चूंकि आयुर्वेदिक उपचार उस को प्राप्त नहीं है तो वह बेचारा ग्रामीण शहर में आता है और होता यह है कि वह बेचारा किसी भी औषधियों के नाम तो जानता नहीं और किसी भी मैडिकल हाल में उसको पेंसिलीन के बजाय उबले हुए पानी का इंजेक्शन दे दिया जाता है । इसलिए यह बहुत

आवश्यक है कि आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति को भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय और उस पर अधिक धनराशि व्यय की जाय । . . . . .

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब तो माननीय सदस्य समाप्त ही करें ।

**पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"** : जैसी आपकी आज्ञा किन्तु मुझे दुःख है कि समय मुझे बहुत ही कम मिला ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : मुझे भी इस का दुःख है परन्तु क्या किया जाय मजबूरी है ।

श्री पद्मदेव । माननीय सदस्य केवल ७,८ मिनट ही लेंगे ।

**श्री पद्म देव** (चम्बा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट के सुझाव और बजट की व्यवस्था की है उस के लिए वह प्रशसा के पात्र हैं । मैं श्री कट्टी से सहमत नहीं हूं । मालूम ऐसा देता है कि उनका मंत्री जी के साथ कोई पर्सनल झगड़ा है जिस के कारण केवल उनकी ही बातें कहीं हैं । उन के बजट में खराबियां क्या हैं इस के बारे में कोई बात नहीं कही है । वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बजट के अन्दर सारी बातें रखते हुए कर लगाने की जो व्यवस्था की है उस के बारे में यहां पर बहुत जोर शोर से बातें की गईं हैं लेकिन यह किसी ने नहीं बतलाया कि कितना किस के ऊपर प्रभाव पड़ा है । जैसे अब २० चाय के प्यालों पर एक पैसा बढ़ा तो इस से कितनी वृद्धि हो गयी । इसी तरह काफी के ऊपर अगर दस काफी के प्यालों पर एक पैसे की वृद्धि होती है तो कितनी वृद्धि हो गयी । मिट्टी के तेल के ऊपर बहुत शोर मचाया गया कि इस पर टैक्स लगने का विद्यार्थियों पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ेगा, गांव वालों पर बड़ा असर पड़ेगा लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि वह आंकड़े क्यों नहीं बतलाये गये कि कितना उस पर प्रभाव पड़ा है । ४१ मदों पर कर लगाये गये हैं और उस से सब के ऊपर थोड़ा थोड़ा प्रभाव पड़ा है लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ आपको यह भी नहीं भूल जाना चाहिये कि हमारी आमदनी भी बढ़ती जा रही है । जो लोग यहां खाली बैठ कर के सिर्फ विरोध करने के नाते यह बातें करते हैं मैं नहीं समझता कि वह इलाके में जाते भी हैं । मैं अपने हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में कह सकता हूं कि वहां पर ११ लाख की आबादी है और १८ करोड़ की इस साल की बजट व्यवस्था है । दूर दूर जा कर के लोगों के लिये स्कूल, कालिज, सड़कें, और यह सारी चीजें बनाई गई हैं । लेकिन इस पर भी हमारे विरोधी दलों के भाई यहां बैठ कर सरकार की आलोचना करते हुए कहें कि सरकार ने कुछ भी विकास और सुधार कार्य नहीं किया और सब अंधेरा ही अंधेरा है तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि उन भाइयों पर यह कहावत भली भांति चरितार्थ होती है :—

"उल्लूको यदि न पश्यति दिनकरे
सूर्यस्य किं दूषणम् " . . . .

**श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह** (छपरा ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जिन शब्दों से हम लोगों को सम्बोधन किया है मैं समझता हूं कि वह उचित नहीं है और आपत्तिजनक हैं

**पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"** : माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही तो कहा है कि देश की दुर्दशा जो कि सूर्य के प्रकाश के समान साफ दिख रही है उसको वह देख नहीं सकते जिस तरह से कि एक उल्लू सूर्य को नहीं देख पाता ।

**श्री पद्म देव** : मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे देश की इस समय ऐसी गिरी हुई दशा नहीं है जैसी कि हमारे वह ढिंढोरची और स्वार्थी लोग पेश कर रहे हैं। चाहे आप बाजारों में लगे इश्तहारों को देखें, अखबारों में देखें और बड़े बड़े भाषणों को सुनें, सब ओर इस प्रकार का ढंढोरा पीटा जा रहा है । हालांकि ये सभी कर-प्रस्ताव ही हैं, लेकिन इस बात की परवाह किये बिना भ्रामक प्रचार किया जा रहा है । इस परिस्थिति का लाभ उठा कर लोगों ने वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ा दिये हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस विषय में सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मैं समझता हू कि उसकी बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है । अगर सरकार और बातों की व्यवस्था कर सकती है , तो उस को ऐसे ढिंढोरचियों के बारे में भी कोई पग उठाना होगा, जो देश को चूसते हैं और लोगों को ग़लतफ़हमी में डालते हैं। अगर उन को व्यवस्थित नहीं किया गया, तो आपत्ति के समय वे देश को पहले ही किसी के हवाले कर देंगे और जो योजनायें चल रही हैं, जो विकास हो रहा है, यह सब का सब समाप्त हो जायगा। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस ओर सतर्क और जागरूक होना चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूं कि केवल कर लगाना ही सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं है । जहां तक खर्च का प्रश्न है, वह तो करना ही है और वह बड़ा जरूरी है । वह सरकारी मशीनरी के ऊपर किया जाने वाला खर्च नहीं है । योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये उस पैसे का उपयोग किया जायगा । इसलिये यह जरुरी है कि सरकार की ओर से जो कर लगाया जाये, उस का संग्रह ठीक हो और उस की मशीनरी ठीक ढंग की हो । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायगा, तो परिणाम यह होगा कि एक ओर राजस्व में कमी पड़ेगी और दूसरी ओर देश में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा । कल एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि दो तीन बहियां रखी जाती हैं । बात यह है कि इस प्रकार के कार्य करने वाले आदमी को इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं है कि अपनी कार्यवाहियों के द्वारा वह देश में क्या खराबी पैदा कर रहा है , देश का क्या अहित कर रहा है । उस को तो केवल यह चिन्ता है कि किसी न किसी तरह से पैसा इकट्ठा किया जाये । मैं कई दफ़ा सोचा करता हूं कि दुनिया में सात वंडर बताए जाते हैं, लेकिन आठवां वंडर यह दिखाई देता है कि कुछ लोग बिना योजना के , बिना मतलब के, देश और समाज के हितों की उपेक्षा कर के, राष्ट्र-द्रोह कर के और केवल अपनी स्वार्थ-सिद्धि के लिये अपना बैंक बैलेंस बढ़ा रहे हैं और पैसा इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं ।

टका: धर्म: टका: कर्म :
टका: हि परमं पद :
यस्य पार्श्वे टका: नास्ति
हा टका: टकटकायते ।

इस स्वार्थ की लड़ाई में , पैसे की लड़ाई में चाहे कोई अपने आप को त्यागी कहे, सोशलिस्ट कहे, लेकिन सब के सामने इस वक्त पैसा है । इस लिये देश के हितों की रक्षा के लिये हमें इस सम्बन्ध में सतर्क होना जरुरी है ।

पहली और दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में उद्योग-धंधों में ६६ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और खाद्यान्नों में ३३ प्रतिशत की । उद्योग धंधों के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहूंगा कि सरकार की तरफ़ से पानी की तरह रुपया बहाया जा रहा है, लेकिन जहां तक कोटे की चीजों, जैसे लोहा, ताम्बा वगैरह हैं, का सम्बन्ध है, उन की इतनी

सामग्री नहीं बन रही है, बल्कि लोग एक दूसरे को बेच देते हैं और इस प्रकार मुनाफा कमाने का धन्धा हो रहा है। इस विषय में भी पूरी निगरानी होनी चाहिए। अन्यथा बाद में यह कहने में कोई विशेष अर्थ नहीं होगा कि हम ने इतने प्रतिशत तरक्की की है—उस में वास्तविकता बिल्कुल नहीं होगी। तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हम ने पांच ध्येय अपने सामने रखे हैं—राष्ट्रीय आय में पांच प्रतिशत की वृद्धि, खाद्यान्नों में आत्म-निर्भरता, मौलिक उद्योगों का विकास, जन-शक्ति का उपयोग और विषमता को घटाना। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि सरकार इस दिशा में प्रयत्नशील है। इस विषय में जो बातें कहीं गई हैं, उन को बिल्कुल निराधार नहीं कहा जा सकता। प्रथम और द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में जितना रुपया खर्च किया गया है, अगर वह ईमानदारी से खर्च होता, अगर सरकारी मशीनरी ठीक ढंग की होती, तो विकास दुगुना दीखता यह ठीक है कि काम हुआ है, लेकिन उतना नहीं, जितना कि सरकार ने उस पर पैसा खर्च किया है।

स्टेट्स से इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव आयेंगे, वित्त मंत्री महोदय उन की छान-बीन कर के रुपया देंगे, लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास ऐसी मशीनरी जरूर होनी चाहिए, जो कभी कभी स्टेट्स में जाकर स्वतंत्र रूप से देख लिया करे कि स्टेट्स में उस रुपये का भी सदुपयोग हो रहा है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जब मैं मिनिस्टर था, तो मेरी मिनिस्ट्री हर बात में सतर्क रहती थी कि कहीं भी उल्टे तरीके से रुपये का प्रयोग न हो। हमें उस समय कहा गया कि यह मिनिस्ट्री की नालायकी है कि वह रुपया खर्च करने में कंजूस है, किसी न किसी तरह रुपया खर्च करो, अगर नहीं करोगे, तो अयोग्य कहलाओगे। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी मशीनरी जरूर होनी चाहिए, जो स्टेट्स में जा कर देखे कि किस तरह काम हो रहा है।

सामान्य व्यय में खर्च बढ़ रहा है, ऐसा कहा गया है। इस में शक नहीं कि कुछ बढ़ा है और इस ओर मंत्री महोदय सतर्क होंगे। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता कि १९५२ के बाद से अब पुलिस का खर्च छः गुना हो गया है, लेकिन इस वक्त अन्दरूनी व्यवस्था अव्यवस्था सी है, सरकारी कर्मचारी असन्तुष्ट हैं, काम करने वाले असन्तुष्ट हैं। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन्होंने हमारी तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना को चलाना है, क्षेत्र में जा कर इस कार्य को करना है, उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जीविका का देश और काल के मुताबिक प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। इस के अतिरिक्त जो व्यक्ति जिस पद के योग्य है, उस को वह पद देना चाहिए। इस में किसी और ढंग का इस्तेमाल न होना चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि अयोग्य को ऊपर चढ़ाया जाये और योग्य को नीचे गिराया जाये। इस से मुल्क की व्यवस्था नीचे ही गिरेगी। सरकारी मशीनरी में जो हस्तक्षेप होता है, वह दूर होना चाहिए। सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सिर पर जिम्मेदारी डालनी चाहिए और जो अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी न करे, उस को कड़ा डंड देना चाहिए। इस तरीके से यदि ठीक ढंग से काम किया गया, तो हमारा देश काफ़ी प्रगति कर सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने ठीक ढंग से कर-प्रस्ताव रखे हैं।

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, 56 hon. Members have spoken on this budget and have given their criticisms and appreciations of the proposals in the budget which I

[Shri Morarji Desai]

had the honour to present to this hon. House. It is essential that a budget should be looked into with a microscope and should be criticised very properly so that the finances of the State are looked after very safely and properly.

I listened with great respect and attention to almost all the speeches and benefited by them. I would, therefore, like to deal with this subject in an overall manner so that we may come to some conclusions about the attitude that we should have in considering such matters which are considered by the hon. House.

Sir, we were told that we are passing through a dangerous decade—I agree with that—and that political leadership should be more intelligent and more perspective. I agree with that too. But is it expected that the leadership only on this side should be more intelligent and more perspective, or that on all sides it should be more intelligent and more perspective? And even if the political leadership on this side is to be more intelligent and more perspective, it is necessary that others understand that intelligence and perspective. Therefore, it is necessary that on all sides it should be so, if we are to advance.

I do not look at the advance of the country from a party point of view at all. I do believe that all sections of the House believe in the country's welfare and want the country to go ahead. All want it to be happy. But we have different ideologies and we have different methods. Yet, if all of us have the good of the country at heart, it should not be difficult for our intelligence and good sense to combine in achieving the welfare of the country and in seeing that we progress properly and as quickly as possible.

**14 hrs.**

**Acharya Kripalani** (Sitamarhi): I hope the hon. Finance Minister is not referring to my speech. If he is referring to my speech, I will remind him that I said 'We'—I did not say 'You', but I said 'We',—the leaders of the people are failing.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am very sorry that my hon. friend an elder, whom I have always considered as an elder, should have considered that I should refer to him in this strain.... (*Interruption*). That suspicion does injustice to me. It only means that my regard and respect for him are not reciprocated or appreciated. That is all that I can say.

I know that we all want the same thing. But whether we actually behave in the same manner is a question which we ought to examine and, if any of us fail in that, we ought to help each other in overcoming the failing. That is all that I want to plead. It is not my business to find fault with any hon. Member because I am not short of faults. Why should I try to blame other people more than myself?—I do not know. I do not want to do that. I am obliged to all my hon. friends in this House and outside if they point out my faults to me so that I can be of better service to the country. Therefore in whatever I may say in my reply I would beg of my hon. friends to excuse me if inadvertently there is anything which pains them because that has not been my intention. That will not be my intention to do. I shall be careful enough to avoid such references to the best of my capacity. That is all that I can say.

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehra Dun): You are capable.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** The Budget today or in future has got to be considered only in the light of our aspirations and all the actions that we take to translate our aspirations in actual practice. This Budget also must be looked at from that point of view. It has been said that the Budget proposals are such as put a great strain on the poor, as help the rich to become

richer and as go counter to the professions of this Government about achieving the welfare of the people. In order to arrive at a proper and a correct conclusion in this matter one must look at facts as they are and not as we imagine them to be or as we misread them or as we get them wrongly from others. In order to do this it is necessary to know where we were when we became free. We also ought to know or fix in our minds where we want to go or what we want to become. Then, we also ought to assess how far we have progressed towards what we want to become. If we consider this matter from these three angles, we will be able to come to some conclusions.

Let me say at the very outset.....

**Acharya Kripalani:** Then we can have one factor more.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That is always there. We all know where we will be. Where each of us individually will be we all know. Therefore that need not be said.

It has never been the claim of this Government or any of its members at any time that we are infallible and that we may not have committed any faults, but it has been our claim certainly that we have not intentionally made any faults by being indifferent or by not trying to be as prudent as we have to be. It is also our claim that if there are faults which are brought to our notice and which we see, we accept them and try to improve them. That is all the claim that we make and we will continue to do so. I hope my hon. friends on all sides will help us in doing that in future.

When we became free, we were a very poor country, divided internally. We were not even one government throughout the country. First, there was the partition of the country in two parts. Then, even in the India that we got, we had several governments. Divisions of castes, creeds and all that were there more than they are today—not less at any time. They have not increased today.

**Acharya Kripalani:** Question.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That is what I am coming to. If my hon. friends have some patience as I had with them, I have no doubt that I will be able to finish my work in good time because I am running against time.

We had very few industries. Our agriculture was at a low ebb. Conditions in the villages were as bad as they could be. The unity about which we are talking today was entirely absent. If it had not been absent, the country would not have been divided. The last war at the end of which we became free had demoralised the country and corrupted it in an unprecedented measure. This is the place from which we started.

When we became free, soon after, we saw millions of refugees coming into the country. We had about 9 million people whom we had to rehabilitate We have spent nearly Rs. 400 crores on their relief and rehabilitation. We have spent another Rs. 270 crores in giving compensation to the displaced persons, either in land or in cash. No country in the world has been faced with such a gigantic task in this matter. We can claim with a little pride that we have been able to manage this problem with our own resources without going to anybody for help in this particular matter. Even in respect of such a problem which has not been equalled in the world outside, we have managed this problem better than anywhere else. This is no small achievement. I cannot say that the problem is completely solved yet. We are trying to solve it and with God's grace we will solve it completely very soon. That is our hope.

What is our aspiration—the aspiration of all of us? We want to see that there is complete unity in the country. We want to see that there is dignity of the human personality. We want to see that there is equality of opportunity. We want to see that there are not great gradations between people and people. We want to see that the disparity in income is brought down.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

There can never be equality of incomes anywhere in the world. But there must not be the disparity which is there today. The disparity must come down, as it has been achieved in the Scandinavian countries where the difference is one to five. That is not so in the communist countries at all. But in the democratic countries of Scandinavia the disparity has gone down from one to five. In Sweden that is what I saw. That does not mean that there are not a few incomes which are much higher. But they are a few and they are also taken care of by means of taxation.

There also it is a mixed economy. It is not an economy where it is only the State managing everything or with only private effort taking place. It is a mixed economy. And that mixed economy has done this in that country.

But in Sweden I talked to the leaders of the country, who are carrying on the Government very successfully for the last twenty years, and they told me that it took them eighty years to achieve that result. Therefore we have got to keep that also in mind, the time factor. We do not want to wait for eighty years. We want to achieve such results—even if we do not achieve that prosperity, we do want to achieve human happiness not only of that degree but even of a higher degree. Because, human happiness does not depend merely on material happiness; human happiness depends to a great deal, as my hon. friend and elder, Acharya Kripalani, said, on a moral attitude. I agree there entirely.

But a moral attitude cannot be brought in by scoffing; it cannot be brought in by damning other people; it cannot be brought in by self-condemnation or by condemnation of other people. We have to take note of what we are, where we are and patiently try to get up. That is the only way we can get up; we cannot get up by damning each other.

That is why I want my friends opposite also to consider that we ought to be one in this task, because it is a common task we all have, and we should not do anything to run down each other. If we run down each other, it is very easy. We can make allegations against each other, which is often done. Let policies be assailed, let actions be condemned, but let not the integrity of people be assailed without any proof. Let not allegations be thrown in the air, which is very common and this could very easily be done.

It has been rumoured round by my friends in the Communist Party that Shri H. N. Mukerjee says that his proximity is not liked by me and he says he reciprocates it. He said, 'I do not like his proximity because he does not like me". I do not dislike him. I do not dislike any Indian. I consider every Indian my brother, provided he considers himself an Indian. That is the only condition I have. The views do not matter to me at all. Therefore, my quarrel with him is not about what state of condition he wants to achieve. My quarrel is about the methods that he employs. That is all. And I hope that if I and my colleagues and all those with whom I am associated in work do our work properly, he will also see the error of his ways and improve his methods. It is in that hope I work.

**Shri Tyagi:** God help him!

**Shri Morarji Desai:** And with the blessings of my friend Shri Tyagi I think that God will certainly help me. I have no doubt about it.

As I said, we want to achieve those things. We do not want to achieve merely material prosperity. We want to achieve the fulfilment of the human personality in every way in this country. That is what we want to do. We want to put a stop to exploitation of all kinds, not merely physical exploitation, but mental exploitation, and social exploitation too. We want to do that.

Now, it has been said by some of my friends that I am a rightist or something like that. I am certainly a rightist in the sense that I believe in doing the right thing! Those who do not believe in doing the right thing, let them call themselves leftists, I have no objection. Some of those leftists in our philosophy are called *vama margis* I have no objection if anybody wants to call himself that.

**14·15 hrs.**

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But I yield to none in holding that I do not want disparities in this country between incomes which are extraordinary. I do not want exploitation in this country of anybody, not even of my friends opposite, and I do not want that human personality should ever be assailed by anybody, be he the highest in the land. That is what I would like to have. I do not know if my hon. friends profess anything better than that. I do not think they do, because they want to be dictators. And dictators have not cared for any people. And therefore they do not want to have this kind of a thing at all.

We want to achieve the cessation of all exploitation by making the ordinary person strong enough to see that nobody is able to exploit him. That is what we want to do. But this can be done only by a gradual process and not by the chopping off of the heads of some people or by simply crushing some people and pampering some others or taking advantage of some others. That is not the way it can be done.

It is therefore that we believe in the democratic process. It is therefore we believe in freedom. It is therefore also that we allow our friends opposite to grow in freedom and take advantage of it as much as they can. But it is the essence of freedom that such attempts can never succeed. They defeat themselves, and freedom only will be the master of all these tactics. I have no doubt about it in my mind.

Therefore, I am not worried about them. But they are worried about me, because they know they are not safe in their tactics with me. That is why they have all this quarrel with me. But my books are open; theirs may not be. I do not want to read their books. Let them read their own books. But I should certainly want them to read my books completely, so that they are properly educated.

**Shri Tangamani** (Madurai): We want to be in ignorance!

**Shri Morarji Desai:** If we see this we will then realise that if we want to build up this country from the level where we were when we achieved freedom, we could never have achieved it without planning. Our actual resources have been poor, though our potential resources are the richest in the world; I do not think they are potentially less than those anywhere else in the world. But the potential resources we cannot utilise; we have to make them actual resources. Therefore we have got to utilise our actual resources in men and material in such a way that we develop quickly.

We cannot wait for a hundred years to develop, as other countries have developed, and become prosperous. That is not possible. There is the state of poverty in the land. We have to remove it as soon as possible, and therefore we have to do it quickly. But if we try to do it more quickly than is possible for us today, then also we will destroy ourselves and we will not be able to go ahead at all. We have to have a sense of proportion. All this is contained in planning.

My hon. friend Shri M R. Masani, who has suddenly now become a convert to non-planning—because he himself had taken part in planning with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru when he was in the Congress, and he was one of its greatest advocates at that time—he now says that this planning is bunkum. Well, Sir.....

**Shri M. R. Masani** (Ranchi—East): I have not said so. I said only 'unrealistic plan'.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi** (Hamirpur): You said "Utopian projects".

**Shri Morarji Desai:** If he thought that planning is not bunkum, then he will never talk of *laissez-faire*....

**Shri M. R. Masani:** I have not said *laissez-faire*.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That is what he said, free market. There is no free market existing anywhere in the world at present. What is the free market that he is talking of?

Therefore, he does not believe in planning. But he wants to hide everything that he believes in. He is completely *swatantra*. He is *swatantra* in everything. He does not want any standard. There also he wants to be *swatantra*. I say this deliberately because I find in the rules that they have made that in the party it is not necessary for any Member to vote together; they can vote as they like. Therefore, *swatantra* is also there. They are *swatantra* in everything. Well, he is free to do so. This is a free country. We have a place for everybody in this country. Therefore, there is full place for him also.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** Thank you.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** He made a speech which was good for a platform, for election. He has started his election propaganda from now. He has warned me that he is going to be here and I am going to be there. Well, if God will help, I do not think that will happen. Because Gods are not with those who are wrong. Gods are only with those who are on the right. Therefore, I have no doubt about what will happen then. At any rate, whatever happens, he is not going to be here; I have no doubt. Whether I am here or not does not matter. That is not a question which matters at all. I know for certain, at any rate, in the next elections, he is not going to be here at all. Therefore, let him have a little more patience. That is all that I have got to say.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Where will he be?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** When he again changes and comes to right sense....

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** He will do so.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** There is hope for everybody as there is hope for us. We also do wrong. We also hope that we should do the right. There is hope for us. There is hope for them too.

Therefore, we must have planning in this country, and planning has been resorted to. It can be said in criticism legitimately—I won't say that it is not legitimate criticism—that the planning that we are making is not 100 per cent efficient or that it is not 100 per cent ideally correct. I agree. Nothing which human agency does is ideally correct. Nothing which human agency does is ideally perfect. There are bound to be faults. There are bound to be shortcomings. That is what is there in the Planning Commission or in the work of the planning that we are doing. Then, again, this planning in a democratic country has been a pioneer work in the world's history. It has taken place for the first time in a democracy in this country. We did not have the experience of anybody before us. Therefore, if we have faltered somewhere, if there are some shortcomings somewhere, it ought to be understood from that point of view, and if patience is applied, it will be possible for us to improve our planning to the satisfaction of everybody and to see that we do not make any faults anywhere and that we progress even faster than we have progressed. But, if we pull the legs of each other, we will only do one thing. We will all stumble on the ground. None of us will stand. That should not be our aim. I do not think that is the aim

of anybody. I do not believe that it is the aim of anybody to see that we go down. But, mere aims do not do anything. It is only action which can interpret intentions. Who knows the intentions? It is therefore that I am pleading for this sort of appreciation. If it is granted even by Shri M. R. Masani that planning is necessary, we have granted one thing about which there is no difficulty.

My hon. friend and elder, as I always say, Acharya Kripalani does not believe in the sort of planning that we do. He does not say that there should be no planning. But, he says that the planning that we are doing, that is, the goals which we have, are not proper goals.

**Acharya Kripalani:** I have never said that the goals are not proper. I have said that your execution is not proper, your plans are not properly made, that you do not calculate properly. That is all that I have said. If you want me, I can read it to you for your information.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I will just interpret it a little better than him.

**Acharya Kripalani:** Oh yes. I have not appointed him as my advocate.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am not your advocate. But, if I have a little better interpretation than yourself, I do not think it can be denied. I shall do it.

**Acharya Kripalani:** You cannot interpret me.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am not interpreting my hon. friend to himself. I am interpreting him to the House which I am entitled to do as he does me. Why should he not have a little patience? He has interpreted me all the while when he spoke. If I interpret him why should he have any objection?

**Acharya Kripalani:** How can you interpret when the man himself says that your interpretation is incorrect.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Why not have a little patience and hear me when I interpret?

**Acharya Kripalani:** Because yours is the last word and mine is not the last word.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That is your destiny; that is my destiny.

**Acharya Kripalani:** My destiny is much better.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Why are you sorry?

**Acharya Kripalani:** I am not sorry.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That is what you are saying that yours is not the last word.

**Acharya Kripalani:** I am sorry for you.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am very happy that he commisserates with me. I am very happy that there is some affection. That is all I can say. I am glad about it. He is unnecessarily worried when I spoke about his interpretation. When I said that he does not accept these goals, I want to prove that he does not accept these goals. He says that all these big industries are wrong.

**Acharya Kripalani:** When did I say?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** You said so...

**Acharya Kripalani:** I have not said that. I have only said that small industries should get a place in this Plan more than it gets today. I have criticised the Plan according to your ideas, not according to my ideas.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Well, Sir, I wish my hon. friend has some *samata*. Why does he want to get angry with me?

**Acharya Kripalani:** It is not a question of my getting angry. I have a right to say that I must not be misrepresented. I have made a

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speech on the Third Plan also. I have examined the Third Plan on their assumptions, not on my assumptions.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is entitled to read not only what he says, but what he does and what according to him is his opinion.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** My hon. friend may say that I am wrong. He is entitled to say that. But, I do not think he can prevent me from saying what I have to say. That is all I want to say.

**Acharya Kripalani:** I can correct. I have a right to correct if I am misrepresented.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I have accepted that he does not believe what I say. He thinks that I am wrong. Still I am entitled to say what I want to say. I do not know why he wants to prevent me from saying.

**Acharya Kripalani:** He has a right to say this. I have a right to correct him—have I not?—if what he says does not represent my view. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I only request that there should be no interruption. A word of personal explanation is always allowed. I have allowed that to Acharya Kripalani. But, if the other hon. Member is not convinced, there, he must stop. Let him have his own say. He must be patient to allow the hon. Member to differ from him even in the interpretation of himself. We have each one of us, an interpretation of ourselves. But others also, because we move in company, have their own interpretation of us. What is the good of quarrelling with them?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Well, Sir, I do not want to pursue this further, that would annoy him more and more. I have no intention to annoy him.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** He is pleased; he is not annoyed.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all right. That is his interpretation.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** At any rate, when he says that this Plan has gone wrong because we have not paid more attention to small industries as we should, and we are paying more attention to the bigger industries as we should not, the result will come to the same thing. If he wants that we ought to have more prosperity, that is, more wealth in this country, more material riches, then, it is necessary that we must create that wealth. Wealth cannot be created without investment and more and more investment. Wealth cannot be created by small industries or by mere agriculture though agriculture is the foundation of our country and of our prosperity. It is not possible to create that wealth which will see everybody free of want in this country and which will give everybody in this country a standard which we want to give. In that case, we must have big industries. We must have also small industries. I do not say that we should not have them. If we want to have big industries, we are bound to have more investment, more capital. That we have got to provide. It is that which we want to provide and that is what the Budget is doing.

**Acharya Kripalani:** I did not say . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order; please allow him to proceed.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** He said, sixty crores are not one-fifth of Rs. 1100 crores. Well, sixty crores for one year means 300 crores for five years. Three hundred crores and eleven hundred crores, if they are compared, it is more than one-fourth. It is not only one-fifth; it is more than one-fifth. Then he says it is all the worse. That is what he said yesterday when he was speaking. It may be worse, but it has to be found. The money that we want for our investment has got to be found and that is what we are trying to do.

Before I come to the question of taxation and resources I should like to speak about where we are today and how much we have progressed, because it has been admitted that we have progressed. That is one thing gained. It has been said that we have made industrial progress; it has been said that we have made progress in agriculture; it has been said that we have advanced in national income. But then it was said, when we said that we have advanced in national income, that looking at the prices we have not advanced at all. Now, Sir, I am giving figures which take into account the advancement of prices also.

Taking 1950-51 as hundred, the real national income in 1960 would be 140—that is, it has advanced by 40. The real income *per capita* would be about 119. Agricultural production would be 133, and it would be more if we take this year's larger production into account. Industrial production would be 171; electricity generation would be 270; railway goods traffic ton miles 186; railway passenger miles 112; mileage of surface roads 138; shipping 189; value of imports 140; value of exports 107; working class consumer prices 121; money supplies 136; per capita availability of foodgrains 118; cloth 136; sugar 178; bicycles 338; number of doctors 132; number of hospital beds 147; rural post offices 188 and urban post offices 135.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** The population is 125.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** If the consumption figures of foodgrains, cloth, sugar and bicycles are taken, it means that this increased consumption represents a higher population today than the population of 1950-51. Our population has incerased by 2 per cent a year and therefore the increase in foodgrains, in cloth and in all these other matters, has not only taken into account the increased consumption by an individual but also increased consumption at the higher rate by the increased population. That shows how much more we have produced in the country. But if that is consumed it cannot be said that it has not been produced. That shows where we have gone; that shows how much we have advanced. And if we have advanced like that we should certainly advance more. We have got to go much further ahead; there is no doubt about it. But the initial years certainly are always difficult. It is difficult to make faster progress in the initial years. But when you make proper progress, when you lay down a sound foundation, then the progress becomes double, triple, four times, five times afterwards. In the next twenty years I have no doubt that there will not be these complaints which we are hearing today. It is on this basis that we are going today.

Sir, I would also want to give now in terms of other figures how we have advanced more. Foodgrain consumption has gone from 13·9 ounces to 16·4 ounces in 1959; cloth consumption has gone from 12·9 yards to 16 yards; sugar consumption has gone up by 78 per cent *per capita;* the availability of bicycles is 3½ times as much in 1959-60; consumption of vanaspati has doubled over the last ten years; production of radio sets is six times; consumption of soap has gone up by 80 per cent. In 1951-52 118 crores of passenger tickets were sold; in 1959-60 146 crores of railway tickets were sold. In 1950 1·1 lakh hospital beds were available; by 1958 the figure has gone up to 1·6 lakhs. Over the same period the indoor patients treated has gone up from 3·2 million to 6·9 million. In 1950-51 43 per cent of the children in the age-group of 6 to 11 were going to school; the corresponding figure today is 61 per cent. The total irrigated area rose from 51 million acres to 70 million acres; nitrogen fertiliser production rose from 55,000 to 3,60,000; steel from 1·3 million tons to 4·5 million tons at the end of this year. Cement has gone from 2·7 million tons to 8:8 million tons; cloth production has incerased from 3,720 million

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yards to 5000 million yards; electricity generation from 2·3 million kilowatts to 6 million kilowatts. The number of towns and villages electrified has risen from 3,687 to 19000. This is not a mean achievement. It could have been more.

**Acharya Kripalani:** Can these figures be considered reliable? Yesterday the Deputy Minister said that these figures were not reliable.

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** I am also being misrepresented.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** If my hon. friend does not rely on the figures, he may not.

**Acharya Kripalani:** I do not.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I do not know what he relies on then?

I am only giving him some comparable figures; even then he quarrels. If he wants to quarrel, he can quarrel; but I do not want to quarrel with him. I only want to present the picture as I see it.

**Mr. Speaker:** One thing is clear. If these figures are correct, as they are claimed to be, he does not dispute.

**Shri Tyagi:** Then he must come over to this side.

**Acharya Kripalani:** I am more on that side than you are.

**Shri Tangamani:** The Agricultural Labour Report has been published, and the figures are not comparable.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That is said in the report itself. Why not read the report? It has been quoted here; Acharya Kripalani quoted it. That is what the report says; it is not I who say it. That is what my colleague said, but even that is being doubted. When the figures go against them, they say that the figures are wrong; when the figures are for them, they say they are right.

**Achraya Kripalani:** It is not I who doubted them. It is the Deputy Minister himself who doubted his own figures.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Let there be no interruption from either side. I personally lose the trend. I want to have a connected picture of what the hon. Minister says. If such interruptions are made, it leaves no impression and if other hon. Members are able to have an impression, they must be much better than myself.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That may be the purpose—I do not know. This is all allowed in parliamentary practice. Therefore, I won't quarrel with my hon. friend. I only do not behave as they behave—that is all.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us have a connected picture.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Then it is said that the distribution is not all right, that the benefits have not gone to the villages and to all sections of the people. That is what some friends on this side of the House also have said. I was even challenged to go to the villages. My hon. friends forget that I was born in a village; I belong to a village and I have been seeing as many villages as I can—not that I have not been seeing villages at all. I have many relatives and many friends in villages more than in cities.

**An Hon. Member:** But do not go now.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am talking of going now. It is not the privilege only of my hon. friends to go to the villages and create trouble.

**Acharya Kripalani:** He also creates trouble? It is his privilege also.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It is my privilege not to do things in a wrong

way. It is my privilege to do correctly acording to my Master. Even at that time, my hon. friend acted differently. We believe differently. So, what could be done? Interpretation also can become different, as he himself says. Therefore, why should he quarrel with that?

**Acharya Kripalani:** I am not quarrelling with you.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** You are looking like that.

**Acharya Kripalani:** He sees my face, and I see his face.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** We could not follow what Acharya Kripalani said.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** If the number of passengers in the railways has increased, and so considerably, they are not all from the upper classes. The upper classes were travelling as much as they could; it is all the other people who are doing so. Who are taking to the cycles now? They are also all the other people. Then, who is eating all the sugar that is produced? Who is consuming more cloth now? The cloth that was to be consumed by the richer classes is there; they did consume it; it is the other people who are consuming it now. And if it is the thesis that the rich have remained richer, that is, their number is not increasing at all, then, where is the question of their consuming more? They were consuming as much as they could, and if they tried to consume more, they would be dead, and they would not be remaining alive. Therefore, it is no good saying that they are consuming more. It is the other people who are consuming more. But I am prepared to say very frankly that the benefits have not reached every person. If that is said, I admit. And it cannot reach within ten years by any human ingenuity. It only can happen as it happens elsewhere. My hon. friend opposite quoted some figures and said that in the socialist countries, especially in Russia, prices never increased. The prices were skyhigh from the very beginning. So, how were they to increase? These are the figures given.....

**Shri S. A. Dange** (Bombay City—Central): I said that since planning started, the prices never went up like this. In the Soviet Union, planning started in 1928. Shri Asoka Mehta quoted figures prior to 1928.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** But the prices were so high that they could not go high afterwards. That is my thesis. Even I went there last time, at the end of June or the beginning of July, a tomato was sold at four roubles, and mind you, one tomato; and one cucumber of the size which I am showing was selling at three roubles.

**Shri S. A. Dange:** The sweeper's salary is 600 roubles.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** But with 600 roubles, he does not get as much as the man getting Rs. 100 here gets. That is the position. That was what I saw.

And when he talks of profiteering, let him remember that the shoes which are purchased here for Rs. 25 are sold there for Rs. 100. So, what is the use of taxes? Why have any taxes? It is not necessary to have any taxes? These are all added on to the prices. Therefore, there is no necessity for any tax. Where is the question of tax?

The difference in income there is fifty times. The lowest income is 400 or 500 roubles, and the highest is 25,000 roubles per month. Therefore, the difference is fifty times, and it is not less than fifty times. That is not the case here. So, what is the use of saying all that? And there is no income-tax; even the income-tax which is there is sought to be removed, so that those who have 25,000 roubles as income will have nothing to pay from their income at all that is all that can be done, and that is all that my hon. friend can go and tell the people. That is the great line that my hon. friends take. Let them go to the people and

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tell them, and I shall also tell them what I can say, and let the people judge. I have no quarrel with that.

Therefore, when it is said that this benefit has not reached the poorer people, it is all wrong; it is blinking one's eyes at facts. That is all that I have got to say. It has reached, and it is reaching, but I am prepared to say that it has not reached as much as it should reach; it has not reached in the proportion in which it ought to reach. I want them to be still better and better and better. The consumption which is there should go higher and higher and higher, and I want every person, even the lowest person to reach this level. Till then, we have not become a welfare State, that is, until that happens, but we are trying to become a welfare State.

When a child is born, you do not expect that child to behave like an adult, and yet, anybody who tries to make the child behave as an adult only kills the child. Well, that is perhaps the purpose of my hon. friends opposite. But I do not want to be in that category and get killed. I do not want to be like that. I want to progress in a proper manner, so that one could become a healthy adult. And that is what this country is out to do. And I have no doubt that this country will do that and will achieve that in course of time, and that time also is not going to be as much as it took elsewhere. After forty years, even in that country, the standdard has not been reached, which is comparable with the standard that is obtaining in Europe today. And the position from which Russia started in 1918 was higher than the position in which we started in this country. They were producing five million tons of steel even in 1915-16 or 1916-17. Therefore, they had far more industrial material at that time than we have had, and if that has to be compared now, here, we have made faster progress than they have made even in those countries. Let it not be said that we have not done so.

In regard to the question of prices and of inflation, prices have moved to some extent, which I have not denied; but, as I said, prices do move. They are bound to move to a certain extent. It is a healthy sign. If we keep the prices at what they were in 1800, then we may think that we shall go ahead, but that will not happen; that cannot happen. That is not a natural law at all. But the prices must not increase beyond a stage which will hit the people. That is all that one has to see, and that is what we are trying to do.

Here, what happens is this. My hon. friends say that the prices must not increase. But, when it comes to agricultural prices, they say, increase the prices. That is what they say when they go to the villages, but when they come here, they say that the prices are high and they should be brought down. How are these two things to be achieved? I do not know. When they go there, they say, ask for more. Now, take sugar. When it is said that the sugar prices are not comparable with the world prices, and we are not able to export, why do you not look at the prices? But, immediately, my hon. friend there will make a *satyagraha* in order to increase the sugarcane prices. That is what he wants.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** On a point of personal explanation. It has never been said on our side or by my party that the sugarcane prices should be increased in a manner in which they will inflate the price of the sugar. But the profits of the millowners are so high that the prices become so high for the consumer.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** If my hon. friend agrees, we shall bring down the price of sugar, and let him agree to bringing down the price of sugarcane. Has he the courage to do so? He does not have the courage to do so.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Why do you not do so? But then, there would be the necessity for sugar control also.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** The sugarcane producers should have better money by producing more per acre than what they are doing. But there is no incentive today for producing more, because more and more prices are to be paid for the same amount of sugarcane. That is how they want to please the agriculturists. That way, the agriculturist cannot be pleased. If that is how they are going to be pleased, then, one must bid good-bye to all progress. That is not the way that things should be done.

The agriculturists' conditions have got to be bettered. They are better today, and those who have proper holdings of land are in a very good condition today. There is no doubt about it. As for the others also, we want to see that they also improve; by giving them side-industries, such as cottage industries and things like that, we want to do that. That is why we also try to have land reforms. But if land reforms also, in a country like this, are achieved within ten years, I think it is no mean achievement; we shall be finishing our land reforms in a year or two at the most. I do not think it can be called a light achievment at all. Zamindari was removed with a stroke of the pen, and I do not think it has been done anywhere else without bloodshed; here, it has been done without blood-shed by means of the democratic process. That is how we try to achieve things. That is how we want to do things. But, what do my hon. friends say? They say, the prices are increasing, therefore, the cost of living increases, therefore, go and increase the salaries of all people. When the salaries of all the people are increased, then, they say that the prices are increasing, and, therefore, again increase the salaries of people. How is there going to be any saving? Then, again, they say that there is no saving. How is that to be done?

Again, when I say about some tax that if there is some increase in some of the articles which are not bare necessities they can do with less, that is also being criticised here. Well, there is not even a sense of humour shown. I did not mean it in that sense that they must do without all those things, but when they say certain things lightly, certainly, I can also reply lightly. But I did not know that the standards were different for judging the two things. Now I know. Therefore, I will not speak very lightly about these things. That is all I can say.

But the intention is not that the people must not use these things at all. We do not want people not to use these things. We want people to use these things. We want people to use them and also to pay for them and also to contribute to the production of more and more things so that they enjoy them better. That is why we are trying also to tax some of the articles that we are taxing. I will come to that later.

Then it was said that as regards the companies that are being formed in the private sector, there are only a few companies who are getting more and more and, therefore, there is monopoly capital. We ought to consider the conditions in which we are living. We want to increase our industries as fast as we can. The Government has taken upon itself the development of major industries, basic industries, which require large capital, which Government is investing. But there are various other industries which also must be developed, which are being developed by the private sector. There too there are industries which require a crore of capital or two crores of rupees capital, without which it cannot be done. How can anybody and everybody do it? If there are some people who can do it, they are certainly enabled to do it. But we try to see that others also get the advantage. We are, therefore, bringing in more entrepreneurs in this field by the method of giving licences to those who are new in the field in preference to those who are older in the field, if new men are available. But if new men are not

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available, what has one to do? Then one has to see that the other man gets in. But there too we are trying to see that it is broad-based. We are not allowing one company now to take in the manufacture of an article which is not related to the one it is already manufacturing. We ask them to form another company where other people become shareholders and there is a broad-based ownership. That is how we are trying to disperse it. We are removing the managing agency system. Therefore, the shareholding also is getting more and more distributed. Even if one person manages several companies, it does not mean that he owns them. When managing agency goes—it has gone in several respects—and new companies are not given managing agencies as far as possible, we are able to see that it is dispersed. It is not a pyramid but it is a plateu that we are building. It is a plateu which is coming into existence today. Therefore, it is wrong to argue in this maner when it is said that this is what is happening. If we do not want to advance fast enough, we can certainly say, 'choke up everybody'. There we will remain. It will be a static condition that we will achieve. That will not be socialism at all.

Then it was said that we are building up and going ahead, but are not fully utilising all that we are building up, whether it be in industry or machines or irrigation or power. So far as power is concerned, we are utilising it fully. Power is getting shorter and shorter and it will continue to remain so in the future too. In the matter of irrigation, it is true that all the irrigation that has been provided is not fully utilised. But there too we have got to provide means to people to see that that is done. If efficiency is not there throughout, if amongst the villagers also there is inertia, which inertia has to be removed, it is not their fault. I am not one of those who will find fault with them. The fault will be with them if they do not now get up and do things. But they are coming up, not that they are not coming up.

In this context, I should like to mention the community development projects. They are also being criticised severely. The community development projects have done a great deal of good. They have enthused the villages; they have awakened the villagers and they are now trying to do things. The Community Project Administration also is now striking a new line there with more production. The first base was made and that base is now strengthened, and people are now coming and have more and more agricultural production and more and more industry too. Therefore, from that point of view also, this is doing some good.

There was perhaps a little static time in that Administration, but it was unavoidable in the conditions in which we were.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Leave it alone.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Why should anything be left alone? Let it be thrashed out. I do not mind. I do not want anything which does not bear scrutiny. If there is any fault disclosed, we are out to correct it. We do not want to hide it. We do not want to do that. We do not want to be ostriches.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** All right.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** As regards industries, we are building up industries and providing more and more capacities in order that they can expand. But everything cannot be utilised immediately.

Then there is some allergy in labour not to go into third shift. That is what they say. If they do not go into third shift, we cannot force them to do it immediately; we try to persuade them. But that is also something which comes in the way of utilising full capacity. There are various things like that. We have got shortage of raw materials, we have got shortage of foreign exchange. They also come in the way of utilising the full capacity everywhere. But there too we

are making progress, and I am quite sure that in course of time, we will be utilising it very fully.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** (Khammam): Could he name the industries where labour has refused to work third shift?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Let him ask me afterwards; I will tell him.

**Shri Tangamani:** It is such a sweeping statement.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It was also said that the expenditure on buildings was much more than on industries—or something like that. That was what was said by my hon. friend, Shri S. A. Dange. But he has not properly scrutinised things as he should have done. I thought that he was a very thorough person, but I find that I am disillusioned in that. The figures shown in Account No. 3 under 'Building and Construction' include construction of roads, high-ways, construction jobs for railways, housing, construction of ports, harbours, schools, hospitals, residential and administrative buildings etc. It is not merely houses that are included in that. In fact, administrative buildings absorb only a small proportion of the total. The figures of machinery and equipment in Account No. 3 pertain mainly to railways and P. and T. Investments in machinery and equipment by non-departmental government undertakings like Hindustan Steel etc. do not figure here. Such investments are made out of budgetary resources transferred by the Central Government to these undertakings by way of investment in shares, loans and grants for capital formation shown in Accounts 3 and 4. The total provision for assistance to non-departmental commercial undertakings for this purpose amounts to Rs. 209 crores for 1961-62, the bulk of which would go to finance investment in machinery and equipment. Part of the financial assistance given to State Governments and local authorities is also for financing their investment in machinery and equipment. If these are added to the provision for machinery and equipment shown in Account 3, the total provision will be much more than for building and construction. This is how the figures ought to be read.

Even in this, we are effecting as much economy as possible. A special committee was set up and that committee has shown certain improvements in the matter of buildings which are being carried out. Costs are saved and that is being done from time to time. If there are any suggestions in this matter from any hon. Member or their friends, they are welcome, and they will be accepted with gratefulness, but merely saying that the costs are increasing will not do.

It is asked: why have big buildings? Take, for example, Delhi where we are sitting. There are hutments in several places which are 20 years old—more than that. The amount required for repairs every year is more than any permanent building will require. We pay far more in repairs than if we make *pucca* buildings. Lands here are very costly. If we build vertically and not hozizontally and if we have permanent *pucca* buildings, that means some saving in cost. It does not mean more cost at all. That is how we are trying to do it. Therefore, it is not a luxury to have these big buildings which we are trying to have.

Even in these big buildings that are being put up, we are trying to remove ornamentation as far as possible. But we must not make them drab. We have got to see that they look well. At any rate anybody seeing them should not get a shock, but should have a pleasant reaction. That has got to be done. These things have got to be seen to.

**15 hrs.**

Then a question was raised about defence expenditure, and some policy

[Shri Morarji Desai]

also relating to defence. In the matter of defence expenditure, it was said that it was short. Well, let it not be thought that we are not trying to spend on defence as much as we have to. We are very vigilant in this matter. We are spending from time to time as much as is necessary for our defence on our borders, and at any time when more expenditure is necessary, we will make it. What is shown in the Budget today is just what is required just now, but we are constantly trying to revise our estimates, and for whatever is required later on, we will be coming to this House with a supplementary Budget. That is how we want to do it, and that is how we are showing it. It is also prudent not to show everything that you want to do immediately, so that the other people are not put wise. But here we seem to think that it is better to put everybody wise except ourselves.

In the matter of defence, it was said that demoralisation had come in because of some promotions or, as it is called, some supersessions. It is this sort of attack which is more responsible for demoralisation than anything else. The army is a very sensitive organisation, and if that sensitive organisation is to be treated in the manner in which it is treated, it will be a calamity for us. There are bound to be promotions, there are bound to be supersessions. If it is argued that every senior person should be promoted to the higher post, we will come to grief. Either in the army or anywhere, people who are strong enough, people who are capable enough ought to go ahead. Nobody has given me a brief. This is what this Government believes in, and because there is some prejudice somewhere, we should not try to do something which will hurt the army. That is my concern.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** Not even telling the truth?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I do not know whether my hon. friend will bear to hear the truth which I would like to tell him, but I am wiser in this matter, therefore I will not. Let him also take a lesson from it, and not say the truth every time. One's father is one's mother's husband. That is truth, but one does not tell the mother: here is your husband coming; nor do you tell your father: you are my mother's husband. Nobody says like that. This is also truth, but we do not talk like that. All truth does not require to be told. Truth also means intelligence, truth does not mean stupidity, and truth also has to be given at times. Taking the name of truth is what my hon. friend always sticks to, that is what he wants to fling at me. Therefore, let there be a greater consideration in the interests of the country in this matter.

There is the consultative committee. One can get information from there, from the Defence Minister, from the Prime Minister if you do not want to ask the Defence Minister. All these things are open. They can be talked about. If otherwise we go on creating a sense in the army officers that Members of Parliament will take up the causes of individuals and will go on making an atmosphere, we will be creating more fissiparous tendencies in the army than otherwise.

**Some Hon. Members:** Hear, hear.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** This is what I have to say with great humility. It is not that I am trying to defend my colleague. It is my duty to defend my colleague, but that is not the idea with which I am saying this. I do not mind if either my colleague goes, or I go; if individual members go, that will not be a calamity to the country, but if the army is bandied about in the manner in which it is done, it will be a great calamity for the country. It is therefore that I am pleading with great humility that this question ought to be treated with more care and caution.

The last point that I should refer would be the question of national integation and unity. It was referred to by Acharya Kripalani and by some other hon. Members too. He said that moral standards were going down. I do not know whether they are going down, I do know that they were very low. I do not know that unity is broken, I know that there was no unity in this country. We are building up unity. Mahatma Gandhi built up unity to some extent by appeal to people's souls and by a great appeal, the appeal of freedom, which is an obvious appeal, and which certainly binds people. We become free, the appeal disappeared. Mahatma Gandhi also disappeared, and he disappeared also for our own faults. We have now to build up unity. Will we build up unity by always beating our breasts and running down each other? We will build up unity only if we do not cast stones at each other. We will build up unity only if we are going to have more sympathy with each other, and if we do not publicly expose our country to criticism from abroad that we are quarrelling among ourselves. We have got to consider these things more quietly, with greater wisdom and with greater caution. There have been castes, but the castes are crumbling. I see good signs in what is coming ahead. There are bad signs too. I do not say there are no bad signs, but there are ample good signs.

Take the question of the reorganisation of this country, the reorganisation of States. It did create a lot of trouble for us—not that it did not create—but even after the trouble that was created, the country has been reorganised into States and we are living peacefully. In the world, no other country has been able to do this. That is again the vitality which this country has shown. Why do we not take account of these facts? We are also slowly breaking down the barriers of caste and creed. There is more and more cohesion coming. Caste is disappearing. My Harijan friends are complaining that sufficient has not been done. I do not want to argue with them that sufficient is being done, but we are trying to do as much as we can, and in this country, as in no other country, a 2,000 year-old evil has been fought, and fought more successfully than anywhere else. There are some things remaining which we want to remove, and I have no doubt that we will remove them in a much shorter period than people imagine, because it is only the last bastion which takes the longer time, it is the last purification that takes the longer time. Therefore, we are trying to do that. But if we do not try to do that, and if we only try to find fault with each other, we will take a longer time, we will be hurting ourselves. It is therefore I am saying that if national integration has to be made, it can be made only by our trying to have sympathy with each other, by taking note of our faults which have come to us as a legacy, but not by manufacturing more and more terms of difference amongst ourselves, or by widening these rifts.

I read in the *Panchatantra* a story of a monkey and other monkeys and it was called, कोलोत्पाटीव वानरः. There was another story in which monkey had a wound and the other monkeys came and began to see the wound and open it up, and the monkey was dead. That is all that happened. If that is what we do, then we will be nowhere. Nobody does it deliberately.

**Acharya Kripalani:** Mr. Speaker, I quoted from the Prime Minister himself. Was it exposing us to foreign ridicule when he said that if we went on like this, all our plans would be destroyed?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** And that is what I am saying too.

**Acharya Kripalani:** Then, what are you talking about? I wanted you to have some self-analysis and see where the country was going. If you are not going to heed, I am very sorry.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am not saying that I am not heeding. I am saying I am heeding.

**Acharya Kripalani:** This is not the way to treat a serious subject, in this light manner.

**Shri Tyagi:** Why light?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It is not I who am treating it lightly. It is my hon. friend who has no patience with me. That is all that I would say.

**Mr. Speaker:** One can always say to some extent it is proper criticism, beyond that it is accusation. Therefore, the hon. Finance Minister is entitled to say that up to a particular point, with a view to rectifying, criticism is welcome; beyond that, it is only exposure and destruction. There can be differences of opinion.

**Acharya Kripalani:** I have accused nobody. I only pointed out what the Prime Minister has himself pointed out.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why does he take it personally in the Opposition there?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I have not criticised my hon. friend in what I have said. I have not criticised him. I do not know why he has taken it upon himself. That has been farthest from my imagination.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have called as many as sixteen Leaders of the Opposition Groups and others. Acharya Kripalani is only one. The hon. Finance Minister is answering all of them collectively. Why should he think that this reply is only to him.

**Acharya Kripalani:** This point was raised by me.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am not making a counter-reply to my hon. friend.

**Acharya Kripalani:** That is all right.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am only trying to plead with this House. I went a little further than him. I said we are disunited in this country and we want to be united. I am only trying to say that there is no other way of doing it. I am submitting these for his consideration. I am not trying to counter him at all. Why does he think that I am countering him? I am also trying to point out that the method by which we are trying to achieve it is not going to achieve it, if we are not taking heed of certain things. That is all that I am doing. Am I not entitled to bring them to his consideration? But then he thinks that I am trying to say something against him. How can I say? He has spent far more years in public service than I have done. I am not a person to challenge his motives. I am not a person to challenge his wisdom. I do not do that. But even when I do not challenge his wisdom, I may claim more wisdom in some matters than he. He can claim far more wisdom than I in many things but in one matter I may claim a little more wisdom. If a disciple is cleverer than the Guru, I think it is a tribute to the guru rather than annoyance to him. I do not know why he should be in doubt about it. That is all that I have got to plead with him.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am looking at the clock.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That is what I am also doing, Sir. But what can I do? I want to refer to what the hon. Member from Madras who belongs to the Dravida Kazhagam Party....

**An Hon. Member:** Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister may say DMK Party.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am sorry, Sir; if I am not able to pronounce it, it is my stupidity; that is all that I would say.

**Shri Tangamani:** You must know the correct name of the Party.... (*Interruptions.*)

**Shri Morarji Desai:** He said that I had a bias against the South. I do not know from whence he brought it. But he has a bias completely against everybody else, except himself and his party. Therefore, he sees bias everywhere. He and his Party condemn everybody; it says that they want to get out. Are they pleading for unity? They want to break up the country.... (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Sampath** (Namakkal): It is you who are imposing Hindi to break it soon.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** When there was the Independence movement, they were up against it; they were with the British Government; they welcomed the Simon Commission and they even pleaded with it.

**Shri Sampath:** On a point of personal explanation, Sir. Our Party was started only in 1949, that is, after independence.

**Shri Palaniyandy:** That is their tradition. They invited the Simon Commission when we were opposed to it.... (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Sampath:** That was the Justice Party; its leaders are in the Congress now.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I have absolutely no bias against the South. I do not belong to any particular part; I belong to the whole of India but he wants to belong to Tamil Nad only.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister also comes from the South of Vindhyas.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I do not come from the north at all. I do have great respect for the south, as I have great respect for the east and as I have great respect for the west. We are trying to have equal development everywhere. We can develop all regions if we work together and do not try to run down each other. Therefore, let it not be said that I have any bias against the south or against anybody. Let him forget his bias against all the others. That is all the appeal that I can make to him at the end.

**Shri Tyagi:** What about the taxes?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I thought of speaking on them at the time of the Finance Bill.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** What about the Budget being discussed in this House first?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That is not my function.

The taxes on the items such as *supari*, kerosene, tobacco etc. were discussed. I explained them in the other House and that was also there before the hon. Members here. As regards *supari*, there is no question of doing anything as I said, because it is only the imported material that is taxed. The local material is not taxed at all. We are trying now to see that those people who import do not raise the price by telling them that they will not get the import licence in future. We will do that. In future we will see that only those people get import licences who do not increase the prices but keep the prices properly. We are also trying to find out ways and methods whereby we may in future see that the prices do not increase, after the Budget, in the manner they do now. But it is a very difficult proposition. There is one remedy as was pointed out—the Preventive Detention Act—if the hon. Members empower the Government to apply it. Let them provide the Government with such powers. But even then, it may become a difficult matter. Some of the traders will see that they will have no material. It is not such a simple matter as it appears to be. I am seriously trying to find out what we can do to see that after the Budget is announced, things do not take a spurt in prices as it happens, though I have always found that after a month or so things come down again and stabilise. That is what happens.

I have considered the difficulties of the different classes of people pointed

[Shri Morarji Desai]

out in the debates in the two Houses and have also met a large number of deputations who had any difficulties to explain. After taking all these into account, I propose to reduce the effective incidence of the increase in the excise on kerosene by 50 per cent. Steps are also being taken to see that all kerosene which falls in the category of inferior kerosene is quickly released from bond, so that it can be made available in different parts of the country. As there is no increase in the duty on this type of kerosene there will be no increase in its price. Some of the kerosene produced by the Assam Oil Company also falls in this category and has been moving freely. Steps are also being taken to increase the import of inferior kerosene, so that it may be available in adequate quantities throughout the country. Import of inferior kerosene in the place of superior kerosene will reduce the expenditure on foreign exchange. Kerosene which is now-a-days classed as inferior has not a very high carbon content and in actual use it will not make any marked difference.

I am also taking steps to reduce by 50 per cent the incidence of compounded levy on units of 3 or 4 power looms, which will be paying the excise on cotton cloth for the first time. Similarly, steps are being taken to introduce tax on the slab basis for small units of power-looms so as to avoid a sharp increase in the burden of duty at the stage of transition.

There have been several suggestions to exempt yarns of counts 1 to 10 so as to benefit coarse cloth as well as cotton carpets woven on hand-loom which I propose to accept. I have also considered the case of woollen carpets. A very large part of such carpets is exported and steps will be taken to see that they get full drawback of the duty on wool. On the other hand, it is not possible to give complete exemption to wool purchased by manufacturers of such carpets in order to avoid diversion of such wool for manufacture of cloth.

In order to ensure that when a small family works on its own without any use of power or assistance of hired labour, it is not put to hardship, steps have been taken to exempt their production from duty and this policy will be continued. Similarly, in order to reduce administrative inconvenience for small manufacturers, I am considering what steps can be taken to recover excise duty from them on the basis of their own accounts open to periodical inspection instead of by posting excise officers at their place of manufacture. In this connection, it will, however, be necessary to ensure that proper and correct accounts are regularly kept and there is no evasion.

I have also considered the case of producers of inferior coffee which has no export market. If suitable measures can be devised to distinguish such coffee and to avoid evasion, I will be prepared to consider partial exemption of such coffee from the present increase of duty.

In the course of my discussions with the trade I have clarified that in the case of plastics and glass and glassware, the duty will be at one stage only, that is, at the stage of powder, granule or flake in the case of plastics and at the first stage such as sheet and tubes in the case of glass. Other items made out of duty paid plastic powder or glass sheet or glass tube will not be liable to duty. It is, however, necessary to retain other categories in the tax schedule so as to ensure that imported goods falling in those categories bear the countervailing duty.

There have been a number of complaints—that is what I said about betelnuts.

As I have said often in this House, Sir, it is always the attempt of this Government to see that cottage industries are properly protected, and wherever we find that they are hurt we will try to take steps throughout

the year to see that they are protected. That is all, Sir, that I can say in the matter of taxes.

**Shri Tyagi:** What about *hooka* tobacco?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** In the matter of hooka tobacco it does not mean much expenditure at all, and there is no question of reducing the duty. (*Interruption*).

**Some Hon. Members** *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The rest of the Finance Bill. Will the hon. Minister say for how long he wants this Vote on Account?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Only for one month.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 141."

*The motion was adopted.*

[*The motions for Demands for Grants on Account which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

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**15.22 hrs.**

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT 1961-62

### DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

### DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Industries."

### DEMAND NO. 3—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Salt."

### DEMAND NO. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics."

### DEMAND NO. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Miscellaneous Department and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

### DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation."

DEMAND NO. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation."

DEMAND NO. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Ministry of Defence."

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,35,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Defence Services, Effective Army."

DEMAND NO. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Defence Services, Effective Navy."

DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,24,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Defence Services, Effective Air Force."

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Defence Services, non-effective charges."

DEMAND NO. 13—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Ministry of Education."

DEMAND NO. 14—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Education."

DEMAND NO. 15—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Education."

DEMAND NO. 16—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Tribal areas."

DEMAND NO. 17—NAGA HILLS—TUENSANG AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,05,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Naga Hills—Tuensang Area."

DEMAND NO. 18—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of External Affairs."

DEMAND NO. 19—STATE OF PONDICHERRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of State of Pondicherry."

DEMAND NO. 20—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs."

DEMAND NO. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Ministry of Finance."

DEMAND NO. 22—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Customs."

DEMAND NO. 23—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Union Excise Duties."

DEMAND NO. 24—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc."

DEMAND NO. 25—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,92,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Opium."

DEMAND NO. 26—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Stamps."

DEMAND NO. 27—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Audit."

DEMAND NO. 28—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of Currency."

DEMAND NO. 29—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Mint."

DEMAND NO. 30—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Territorial and Political Pensions."

DEMAND NO. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions."

DEMAND NO. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance."

DEMAND NO. 33—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Planning Commission."

DEMAND NO. 34—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,65,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Grants-in-aid to States."

DEMAND NO. 35—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Government."

DEMAND NO. 36—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Pre-partition Payments."

DEMAND NO. 37—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

DEMAND NO. 38—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Forest."

DEMAND NO. 39—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Agriculture."

DEMAND NO. 40—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Agricultural Research."

DEMAND NO. 41—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Animal Husbandry."

DEMAND NO. 42—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

DEMAND NO. 43—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Ministry of Health."



DEMAND NO. 44—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Medical and Public Health".

DEMAND NO. 45—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Health."

DEMAND NO. 46—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,31,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs."

DEMAND NO. 47—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Cabinet."

DEMAND NO. 48—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Zonal Councils."

DEMAND NO. 49—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Administration of Justice."

DEMAND NO. 50—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Police."

DEMAND NO. 51—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Census."

DEMAND NO. 52—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Statistics."

DEMAND NO. 53—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers."

DEMAND NO. 54—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Delhi."

DEMAND NO. 55—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Himachal Pradesh."

DEMAND NO. 56—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands".

DEMAND NO. 57—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Manipur."

DEMAND NO. 58—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Tripura."

DEMAND NO. 59—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands."

DEMAND NO. 60—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs."

DEMAND NO. 61—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

DEMAND NO. 62—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Broadcasting."

DEMAND NO. 63—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

DEMAND NO. 64—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

DEMAND NO. 65—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Multi-purpose River Schemes".

DEMAND NO. 66—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power".

DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Ministry of Labour and Employment."

DEMAND NO. 68—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Chief Inspector of Mines."

DEMAND NO. 69—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Labour and Employment."

DEMAND No. 70—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,000. be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment".

DEMAND No. 71—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Ministry of Law."

DEMAND No. 72—ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Elections."

DEMAND No. 73—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law."

DEMAND No. 74—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Rehabilitation."

DEMAND No. 75—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities."

DEMAND No. 76—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs."

DEMAND No. 77—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Archæology."

DEMAND No. 78—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Survey of India."

DEMAND No. 79—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Botanical Survey."

DEMAND NO. 80—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Zoological Survey."

DEMAND NO. 81—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 82—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 83—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 84—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 85—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 86—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 87—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,24,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 88—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDENDS TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividends to General Revenues and Appropriation to Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND No. 89—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND No 90—LIGHT HOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Light Houses and Lightship'."

DEMAND No. 91—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND No. 92—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND No. 93—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 94—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND No. 95—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 96—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 97—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 98—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 99—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,76,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the

31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 100—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 101—MISCELLANEOUS PARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 102—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 103—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

DEMAND No. 104—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 105—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 106—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 107—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 108—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND No. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,74,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 117—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,78,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to States for Development'."

DEMAND NO. 120—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,21,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 122—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,94,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Purchase of Food-grains'."

DEMAND NO. 123—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,44,95,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 128—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,43,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,56,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,68,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 138—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND No. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

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## APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1961-62.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is for the appropriation of the Vote on Account that we just now passed?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1961-62."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Sir, I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1961-62 be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

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*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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## INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, be taken into consideration."

Insurance falls into two broad categories: life insurance and general insurance. By general insurance we mean all insurance which is not life insurance and it includes fire insurance, marine insurance, accident insurance, motor insurance, burglary insurance and so on.

An important aspect of general insurance business is what is known as re-insurance. I shall give a very simple example to explain what is meant by re-insurance. Suppose a mill worth Rs. 20 lakhs is insured with in insurance company to cover any loss of property caused by fire or some other calamity. If by some misfortune, fire destroyed the whole mill, then the insurance company is bound to pay the entire sum of Rs. 20 lakhs to that party. Now, Rs. 20 lakhs is a very large sum to pay at one stroke by any company and will break any small or medium-sized company and cause serious strain even to a very big company. So as to safeguard against such an eventuality, the insurance company shares the business with other insurance companies. The original insurance company and nine other companies, say, may take a tenth share each, every one contributing one-tenth of the loss. By this arrangement each company will have to pay only Rs. 2 lakhs, if there is a claim for Rs. 20 lakhs arising out of the destruction of the mill by fire. If the insurance companies concerned are all of some reasonable size, then they can all stand this loss of Rs. 2 lakhs each without any embarrassment. A smaller company will naturally take a much smaller share of this business. The arrangement by which the original insurance company shares its business with other companies is called 're-insurance arrangement'. That is to say, the original insurance company re-insures a part of the business with each of the other companies.

I shall now say a word or two about the financial aspect of the transaction between the original insurance company and the other insurance company with which it places its re-insurance, and which may be called the 're-insurer'. The original insurance company passes on to the re-insurer a proportionate part of the premium according to the share it re-insures, and recovers commission called 're-insurance commission', at a rate agreed to between the two companies. Of course, when any claim arises on the policy re-insured, the re-insurer has to pay its share of the claim. This process of re-insuring goes on all the time in the insurance business. I may mention one more point here, and that is that the re-insurer, the party, in its turn re-insures some of its own business with the original insurer by way of reciprocation. That is to say, there is some exchange of business between the two companies.

I am explaining this matter, Sir, in a little greater detail because I want to make this matter as simple as possible and I want to make this very clear to the House. As it is, re-insurance is a very very technical business, a very difficult business. Though there are

variations in re-insurance arrangements, I need not go into those details at the present moment as my object is only to give a general idea to this House as to the re-insurance business with which this Bill is primarily concerned.

Next I will give some idea as to the patttern of operation of re-insurance business arising out of general insurance business transacted in India. Insurance companies operating in this country place their re-insurance only to a very limited extent within the country. The bulk of re-insurance is placed with companies in foreign countries. Generally speaking, the terms which the Indian companies are able to get abroad are poor. Then also, Indian business is highly profitable business. The Indian re-insurance business or Indian insurance business is highly profitable business, whereas, generally speaking, insurance business in foreign countries is not so profitable. Therefore, even if the Indian company gets some foreign business placed with it by way of re-insurance, it is only exchanging its highly profitable Indian business for foreign business yielding less profit. This re-insurance business being placed with the foreign companies is not profitable for the Indian companies; that is to say, it is not a very good business principle to get in exchange poor business in the place of good business. The main cause for these unsatisfactory features appears to be the lack of a strong market in India which can handle reinsurance business.

This operation also leads to a loss of foreign exchange every year. Further, there is a loss of income-tax, because of a large amount of Indian insurance business being placed with the foreign reinsurance companies. We lose by way of income-tax also, because those foreign reinsurance firms make profit on the Indian business but they do not pay taxes in India since their offices are located abroad in the respective countries. Therefore, in that way, we lose income-tax on the reinsurance business that is at present being done abroad by companies operating in India.

**Mr. Speaker:** How long will the hon. Minister take?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** I shall take a little more time. If you so please, I can continue on Monday.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well.

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**15.31 hrs.**

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### SEVENTY-NINTH REPORT

**Shri Jhulan Sinha** (Siwan): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Seventy-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th March, 1961."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Seventy-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th March, 1961."

*The motion was adopted.*

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## RESOLUTION *RE*: TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—*Contd.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now resume further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan on the 4th March, 1961:

> "This House is of opinion that no Government employee should be penalised for trade union activities and that whenever any disciplinary action against a trade union functionary is proposed to be taken, the case should be referred to the Public Service Commission for examination and advice

[Mr. Speaker]

in the light of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution".

Out of one and a half hours allotted for the discussion of this resolution, only 48 minutes have been taken. Shri Indrajit Gupta may continue his speech. I find he is not here.

**Shri Tangamani** (Madurai) *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** I think everything has been said about this. Why not I call upon the hon. Minister?

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** (Khammam): Please give a few minutes for us.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. Shri Tangamani.

**Shri Tangamani:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day, while moving this resolution on the trade union activities of the Government employees, the Mover, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, had dealt with in great detail the history of the trade union movement and pointed out how the same facilities should be extended to the Central Government employees also. There were two amendments moved: one by Shri S. M. Banerjee and the other by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I shall refer to the amendment moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee where he has made pointed reference to the recent strike and also the situation that has arisen as a result of the withdrawal of the recognition as well as the dismissals and discharge and even demotions that have been effected against those who participated in the strike. I shall not cover the wide field which has already been traversed by hon. Members. I will bring only certain instances to show how necessary it is to take speedy action in the matter.

**15.34 hrs.**

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Enough has been said about the right to srike, and we read in the newspapers this week that the Central Government employees in France went on a 24-hour strike on a certain issue. So, it is not as if the strike or the joint action by the Central Government employees was a peculiar phenomenon for this country alone. Many hon. Members, and more particularly, Shri Indrajit Gupta, have pointed out how the strike has justified all the things that are now coming. The taxation proposals are now increasing the burden on the middle class employees and more particularly the fixed income group.

The point that has been focussed by the Central Government employees was that when the prices go up, when the cost of living index goes up, wages also go up. They wanted a proper linking of the dearness allowance to the cost of living index. That in brief was more or less the issue which is facing the entire country. I would even say that those patriotic men who focussed public attention on this action have brought forward to the country an issue which is a very real one.

Having said this, I would like to point out certain anomalies which have flown from it. As the hon. House is aware, under rule 4B, about which many things have already been said, no Government servant shall join or continue to be a member of any service association of Government servants, which has not within a period of six months from its formation obtained recognition of the Government, under the rules prescribed in that behalf, or recognition in respect of which has been refused or withdrawn by the Government under the said rules. This was the rule which was governing the Central Government employees. A case in respect of this rule was decided by the Bombay High Court, where Justice Tambe and Justice Gokhale have held that this rule is *ultra vires*. This is what they have said:

> "It is diffcult to assume that allowing Government servants to become members of service associations which are not recognised or whose recognition has been withdrawn by the Government would itself be prejudicial

to maintenance of discipline amongst them or their efficiency."

They have more or less pointed out that nothing should be done to prevent the Government employees to continue in a registered trade union which may or may not have been recognised by the Government. But I find that in spite of this high court decision, there are still several cases pending against the employees under rule 4B.

I believe there was a reference made to one Mr. Venkataraman of the P. & T. Audit, Madras, who has been proceeded against under rule 4B. He has been removed and nothing has been done about it to this day. Another employee in the P. & T. Audit, Madras, is one Mr. Majid who has also been removed under the provisions of rule 4B. So, it is necessary to reinstate these people. I have given only two cases of employees who have been removed from service, and this action was taken under rule 4B. The Bombay High Court has held that rule 4B is *ultra vires* and it no longer holds. So, I trust that early action will be taken to see that those who have been removed from service or have been penalised under this rule immediately reinstated.

In particular, for the sake of emphasis, I would like to add that more than 60 employees are still under suspension or have been removed from service in the Audit and Accounts Department. When a percentage of the employees thus removed is worked out, it is seeen that the number of persons removed from the Audit Department works out to a very high percentage when compared to the other departments. Maybe the Audit Department moves slowly, but it is necessary that the Government, if they are true to the declarations made on the 27th July, 1960, must see that the orders are carried out in spirit and also strictly. We have travelled many months since July, 1960. It is time that action was taken.

Another point which I would like to mention in this connection is that in the case of employees in the P. & T. the railways and other departments also, it was pointed out by some Members of Parliament, in a memorandum to the hon. Home Minister, that as many as 700 employees are under suspension or have been removed from service. It is but natural for the employees to expect that some speedy action is taken and no more month is allowed to pass.

Another point I would like to mention is the question of review of cases. We find that in the case of these who have been removed from service by the head of the department—and the head of the department will be certainly influenced by his past projudices against a particular employee —the matter was referred to the appellate authority. In some cases, the appeal has been allowed and in some cases the appeal has been rejected. In cases where the appeal has been rejected, the next procedure that is allowed for the employee is to file a petition more in the nature of a mercy petition to the President. I believe these petitions, in the case of P. & T. employees, come to the D.G.P. & T. and the matter is referred to the UPSC. It is such a cumbersome process. Most of these petitions coming to the President are cases arising out of the participation in the strike. It is, therefore, necessary that some speedy measure is adopted. We have suggested that a review committee may be set up and a time-limit may be fixed within which all these issues will be disposed of. I hope this matter will be favourably considered.

I would like to mention a case. In the defence department, E.S.D. West Bengal, nine people were dismissed on 13-7-1960. No reasons were stated and I understand it was one Major D. K. Guha who was officiating as the O.C. who filed a complaint against them. This was before the Government had come forward with any kind of policy statement. In this House questions were asked about this particular officer

[Shri Tangamani]

and the Defence Minister stated that there were 17 or 18 charges against him, but they are not proceeding against him because of some legal advice. I think he has now been transferred to Delhi. I have no grievance against this officer, but this officer's record may be borne in mind before the services of these nine employees are summarily dispensed with.

Regarding the question of recognition, repeatedly in reply to many of our questions, we were told—I remember one occasion—on 7-12-1960 in reply to one of the supplementaries to Started Question 749, Shri G. B. Pant said:

> "As I said, the matter is under consideration as to the terms and conditions that should govern recognition. All these matters will come under consideration."

Many suggestions were made by hon. Members that there should not be any delay in restoring this recognition. At no time were we under the impression that these recognitions will go, because they were recognised trade unions, more particularly in P & T, Audit Defenece and Audit department and many issues were disposed of through negotiations. Now, it will only create breach of industrial peace over even small issues. That was why it was felt that the rules and regulations for recognition would be soon formulated and circulated to Members. I would like to know at what stage it is today and whether it has reached any final stage.

Another suggestion has been made for over a year now that something like a Whitley Council is going to be formed where many departmental matters will be disposed of. That also does not seem to have seen the light of day. We would like to know from the Minister to what stage we have advanced regarding the scheme for having bodies like the Whitley Councils, because as late as 17-2-1961, we were told:

> "A scheme has been worked out and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly."

We were told in this House that there will not be any irregularities in the procedure against the employees. I believe that a representation has been made that rule 15 of the Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules has not been strictly followed and in some cases, even articles 311 of the Constitution has not been followed.

When the supplementary demands were being discussed, there were cases of two employees who were wrongly dismissed and Rs. 6,000 had to be appropriated. Even the hon. Speaker himself pointed out that the officer who was responsible for this loss must be proceeded against, and he must be asked to make good the amount. My submission is that Government should see that this does not continue. At least those persons who have been removed from service or who have been proceeded against may be taken back without any further delay.

Only yesterday I had occasion to refer to a certain committee which has been set up for doing justice to the work-charged employees of the CPWD. The CPWD Workers' Union has been a recognised union and a very representative union also. This union has discussed many issues with the department. When the *ad hoc* committee, formed after the Sen Committee report was published, held its deliberations, this union helped to a considerable extent. That has been accepted by the *ad hoc* committee also. After the *ad hoc* committee has given its findings, a categorisation committee has been set up. We were told on the floor of the House by Shri K. C. Reddy that there is no union for us to consult, because there is no recognised union. My request is, even though there may be delay in giving *de jure* recognition to this union, *de facto* recognition may be given, because in all these matters, even when an inquiry was held by Shri R. L. Mehta about the conduct of the strike, these trade unions, which were recognised, were asked to give evidence and make representations. Here is a

very important committee set up—the categorisation committee—because they wanted to do justice to the work-charged employees. If this committee is not having the privilege of the collective wisdom of the employees' organisation, *viz.*, the CPWD Workers' Union, I submit that it is not doing justice either to the workers or to the people.

I would also like to know how many people had been down-graded as a result of the strike. I believe other hon. Members have referred to the number of workers who have been dismissed. Increments had been stopped in the case of more than 4000 people in the P & T alone and I understand nearly 1300 people had been down-graded. I think I will be justified in mentioning the name of one employee. There was one telephone operator in Madurai, by name Shri Kuppuswamy. This can be verified. At the time of the strike, he was officiating as monitor. It was a promotion. After the strike was over, he has not only been demoted, but he has been reduced to the lowest level. That means 13 increments have been cut. To put it in popular language, this worker who was getting Rs. 225 is now getting Rs. 110. I would like to know whether this is social justice and whether this is in conformity with the directive which was given by Pantji, when he gave us the assurance that these workers will meet with humane treatment. This may be verified. There is an employee who has suffered a cut of 13 increments and he is getting a wage which is also 50 per cent of what he was getting previously.

One more point and I will conclude. In the case of defence, it is well know that the Ishapur workers are doing a lot for the Ministry. The Ishapur Masdur Union is known for the most concrete suggestions rendered to the Ministry, which has been recognized also. On 5-2-1961, Shri Uma Lal Singh, who is the President of the Union, was presented with two letters. The first letter said "we congratulate you for the valuable service that you have done to us, the valuable suggestions you have given to us. It is you and your life that made what Ishapur is today". On the same day, another letter was received by him, saying "your services are hereby dispensed with". This is the sort of thing that is happening now. A union which has been working for the expansion of the defence industries, a union which has given many concrete suggestions for the development of those industries, a union whose services have been acknowledged by Government themselves, the very President of that union receives such a letter as I have referred to above.

So, once again, to sum up, I would like to know at what stage is the assurance given by the hon. Pantji about the treatment of these employees. I would also like to know whether the Government is in a mood to accept the proposal of many of the trade unions for quickly disposing of the cases of those employees whose appeals have been rejected and who have come forward with petitions here. I would like to know by what time the employees in the audit department can get justice.

Here I would like to mention one incident which has created such a stir in Madras. There was one employee in Postal Audit, Madras, who was one of those who went on strike. Soon after the strike was withdrawn, he had an attack of typhoid. This poor man could not avail himself of the leave and so he had to return for duty. He was given such a job where he had to climb up and down and he used to complain—that is how it is reported in the papers—of severe pain. He was even complaining to his people that this particular officer is out to kill him. One day he collapsed and died. A very serious situation would have arisen there had not responsible people intervened at that moment. His name is Subbarayan. This case may be looked into. The hon. Minister must look into why he was not

[Shri Tangamani]

given his leave or why he did not avail himself of the leave. If the officer had not given him this leave knowing full well that this particular employee had suffered from this attack of typhoid, then something must be done to that officer. We have written to the concerned head of the department but I am not satisfied with that and that is why I am raising it here. There was an editorial in one of the papers demanding that this is a case where the officer concerned must be arraigned for murder. Leave alone the question of strike, humane treatment was necessary. I would like to know whether at the time of his death he was given a type of work which was different from the type of work which he was doing before his participation in the strike—that will indicate whether there was any kind of motive on the part of the officer concerned—whether he was forced to do this work in spite of the fact that he demanded that he must go on leave and whether that has contributed in any way towards his premature death. These are questions which are very much agitating the minds of millions of employees and most of the people in Tamilnad. Several editorials have been written on many papers on this subject. A Tamil weekly called *Kalki*, which is supposed to represent the views of Shri Rajagopalachari, has referred to this incident. I would not like to mention the names of the papers, but the general feeling is that this is a matter worth looking into this matter should be looked into so that those employees who, have been doing the patriotic job of focussing public attention to the burning issues should not be penalised in the way they have been done.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** (Khammam): In supporting this Resolution, I wish to point out that we are not demanding much more than what is being given to the ordinary industrial workers who are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act. There is a section in the Act which safeguards the services of a trade union functionary. under that section, nobody can easily dismiss or take any disciplinary action against a trade union functionary or office-bearer of a trade union. By this Resolution we are only asking the Government to extend it, in the sense of giving this facility that whenever any disciplinary action is being taken against any employee, who is a trade union functionary, for his legitimate trade union activities, such an action should be referred to the Union Public Service Commission, and the Government, after getting the advice of the UPSC, act accordingly. This is very necessary especially since what has happened after the July 1960 strike to the Central Government employees.

Here I may mention one or two facts very briefly. In Lalguda we went to represent the case of certain railway employees in the workshop. We met the works manager and requested him to consider the case of those workers of the railway workshop sympathetically and take them back on duty, as some of them have been suspended and others dismissed. But the works manager, in stead of giving us a satisfactory reply, said that these trade union functionaries and office-bearer have refused to allow certain workers to appear for periodical medical examination. Those workers were employed in the white metal section. I do not agree with the stand taken by the trade union there. But, at the same time, I do not agree with the view of the works manager. You cannot take into account their past conduct and punish them now, because now you have got an opportunity. He could have said that he cannot reinstate them or he would not revise his decision to dismiss them. But he started calling the trade union workers *goondas*. This is the attitude of certain railway officers and every worker has to be protected against such arrogant officers who are going to deprive the worker of his bread. Therefore, we suggest that all cases of disciplinary action should be referred to the Union Public Service

Commission, if the trade union functionaries are involved in such cases, because trade unions have been recognised.

I happened to take part in the evolving of the labour policy for the Second and Third Five Year Plans. It has been recognized on all sides, whether employers, Government or workers' representatives, that trade union is very essential. It is recognized also that trade union is not only essential for improving and creating better conditions for the workers but also for increasing production and for improving the efficiency, in whichever department they serve. When we recognize the existence of trade unions, why should we not give some sort of protection for these employees. That is what we demand. There are civil employees association in every country. The International Labour Organisation organises an industrial committee with regular meetings once in two or three years, wherein the representatives of Government as well as civil servants meet and discuss. By this Resolution we are not asking for anything more than this privilege which is given to ICS officers and other gazetted officers. Every case of disciplinary action against any gazetted officer is referred to the Union Public Commission.

**16.00 hrs.**

I know of a case, which I have been agitating in this House, in which the highest railway officers were involved. It was a case of corruption involving Rs. 20 lakhs. That case went on for three to four years. During this three or four years' time they were under suspension and were getting subsistence allowance which was a very huge amount. It was a good amount. First an enqiury committee was appointed which said the amount was Rs. 20 lakhs. Then another enquiry put it at Rs. 13 lakhs. Then the Auditor-General came into the picture and he put it at Rs. 6½ lakhs. For such a big case of this type of corruption those officers continued to draw the allowance from the Government for nearly three to four years. Finally, it was sent to the Union Public Service Commission. The Union Public Service Commission also took a considerable amount of time in arriving at a decision and in sending their advice to the Government.

By this Resolution we are asking nothing more than certain facilities which are enjoyed by the industrial workers under the Industrial Disputes Act and by the gazetted officers. Just now we had a big sermon on the democratic process. If the Government really professes to be democratic, it should accept this simple Resolution which has been moved by my hon. colleague, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Mover of the Resolution, I had thought, had brought it forward for the purpose of getting this House to recognise certain principles. But in the course of discussion that generally followed you must have seen that the debate mainly centred round the unfortunate strike of July, 1960. A number of cases were quoted according to the information that hon. Members had and certain statements were based mostly thereupon. I would, therefore, have to deal first with the merits or otherwise of this Resolution. Then, I will also place before this hon. House certain figures which are eloquent in their nature and which would show that in spite of this unfortunate step that was taken by certain Government employees, the Government have taken, what can be called, a liberal attitude towards these people.

Taking the first point first, in this Resolution two points have been made out. One is that no Government employee should be penalised for trade union activities. So far as trade union activities are concerned, my hon. friend has proceeded on the

[Shri Datar]

footing that all the Government servants are trade union employees. That is an entirely inaccurate statement to make. That is a point which has to be duly noted by the hon. sponsor of this Resolution and by the supporters thereof.

Under the Government, may I point out in a broad way there are two categories of Government servants—one the non-industrial employees and the other the industrial employees in respect of whom we have got either a Central Trade Union Act or similar measures and rules thereupon. So far as the latter class is concerned, you are aware that they are governed to the extent that is necessary by the Trade Union Act. That allows them to carry on to a legitimate exten the trade union activities in respect of the industrial undertakings, as I have pointed out.

My hon. friend has proceeded on the assumption that all Government employees ought to be treated as trade unionists. That, if I may point out, is the first mistake or inaccuracy that arises in connection with this Resolution. So far as the industrial employees are concerned, they have got certain rights. They are governed by certain obligations also. But all the same to the extent that the Trade Union Act, applies to them, they have got certain special rights. All these rights are duly safeguarded. When their action is far from right and when their action amounts to misconduct, a certain procedure has to be gone through before they can be punished.

The second category is what is known as the civilian employees under the Government of India. The Government of India, as you are aware, has a number of such people. Their number is fairly large. So far as these employees, that is, the non-industrial employees, are concerned, they are mainly governed by what is known as the Central Services Conduct Rules. Then we have got the rules regarding appeal, classification etc. In such cases what has been allowed under the Trade Union Act cannot be allowed because so far as these Government employees are concerned, they are academically or intellectually of a better class except perhaps the Class IV employees. They are also entitled to form certain associations subject to certain restrictions. I would subsequently deal with the point that my hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, had raised about the recognition of such associations. Here I am merely pointing out that most of the Government servants, though in their cases also there are certain exceptions recognised by Government, subject to those exceptions are governed by the Central Services Conduct Rules and they are bound to follow these rules. Their conduct has to be according to these rules and whenever they contravene any of these rules, certain punishments are prescribed under these rules. It is not that there has to be a uniform treatment. It depends upon the magnitude or otherwise of the particular piece of misconduct that the servant commits. Then a procedure has to be followed specially when severe punishments are to be given. Then two things are done. Firstly, an enquiry is duly gone into. An enquiry officer is appointed. As you are aware, under the Constitution notice has to be given to him. His explanation or his objections, or whatever they are, are to be fully gone into and then a further opportunity is given if it is found that a punishment has to be meted out to him. It is only in certain cases that the matter has to go to the UPSC.

I would invite the attention of hon. Members to the rules that have been made in this respect so far as the UPSC are concerned. I am, therefore, requesting hon. Members to consider the relevant provisions of the Constitution. Thereafter, the Central Civil Service Conduct apply to certain categories of Government employees and have been accepted therefrom. Then we have got what is known as a special notification dealing with the

UPSC. (Exemption from Constitution) Regulations. Therein, with the consent of the UPSC certain regulations were framed and were placed before both the Houses of Parliament. These rules have the force of law. I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to rule 5 which points out how it shall not be necessary to consult the Commission in regard to certain points. Last time certain hon. Members had made a reference to what are known as the Safeguarding of the National Security Rules of 1953. They are of a very important nature so far as the conduct of Government officers is concerned. And the question is taken into account to the extent that it contravenes what is known as the national security of India. Such cases are not many, but when they arise a procedure has been laid down for the same. That procedure has to be followed. And then all that there is is that he is compulsorily retired. Though he gets the retirement benefits, still in the interests of the security of the nation it becomes absolutely essential that he ought to be compulsorily retired from government service. That is the punishment that is awarded to him. Such cases are reported, may I point out to the hon. Members of the House, in the annual report of the Home Ministry. And their number is not very large.

Therefore, if these principles are duly taken into account we shall come to the conclusion that every employee under the Government, either in an industrial concern or in a non-industrial concern, cannot necessarily be considered as participating in trade union activities. A government servant cannot necessarily be called a person participating in trade union activities. There ought to be a trade, there ought to be industrial labour, there ought to be a union of such industrial labour. Not all civil employees therefore can be governed by this.

**Shri Tangamani:** They may be government servants' associations, but those associations formed by employees are known as trade unions.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Minister stated just now that if anybody is employed in a particular industry, if he is an industrial employee and if they have formed themselves into a trade union, he will have the benefit of such orders. Am I to understand from the statement that those who might have taken part in a strike, which is a trade union activity according to us, will not be discharged from work without those rules being applied, and if there are any cases where those rules have not been applied, will they be reconsidered?

**Shri Datar:** So far as this question is concerned, the reply is very simple. Whenever there are employees who can be said to be carrying on trade union activities, if they commit certain breaches of the rules, either under the Trade Union Act or to the extent that it is possible under the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, a certain procedure is followed even with regard to them. And it is not that in every case the matter can be referred to the the U.P.S.C.

Therefore, there is a fallacy, a double fallacy underlying this particular resolution. First, they proceed on the footing that all government employees, civilian or otherwise in any department, even apart from industrial undertakings, are to be considered as members who carry on trade union activities or can form what is known as a trade unions. That is entirely wrong. And when, for example, there are, as I stated, certain associations formed so far as the civil employees are concerned—there also the right of organisation is not necessarily taken out, the right is there—but they are governed by certain rules. Therefore, this clear categorisation of the two types of government servants should be understood.

Whenever there is any misconduct, alleged misconduct, on the part of the government servant, an enquiry is made, and it is only after an enquiry that in certain cases the matter can be considered or referred to the U.P.S.C. Because, as I have stated, we

[Shri Datar]

have got rules under which the U.P.S.C.'s advice has to be dispensed with. This is so far as the merits or otherwise of the resolution are concerned.

Now, I would point out that most of the hon. Members spent more time on dealing with what they called the acts of omission or commission on the part of the Government. In this respect I would submit that though the strike, as it was always pointed out, was highly unwise and unfortunate, still Government have taken a liberal view.

**16·15 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

May I also assure the hon. Members that the assurance that was given by the then Home Minister, Pantji, has been fully implemented by the Departments concerned?

It is true, on the one hand, certain hon. Members have given us certain cases, according to the information that they had. Now, it is quite likely that this information may be one-sided. But I am not going to pre-judge the matter at all, and I would have an enquiry made so far as all those allegations are concerned. That will satisfy my hon. friends. The various Departments or Ministries concerned will certainly look into the complaints or grievances that the hon. Members have made, because it is our desire that there ought to be no grievances to the extent that it is possible. To the extent that they are legitimate, they ought to be made.

After dealing with this, I shall come to what was treated by most of the hon. Members as the main point, on which attention was riveted. I would give certain figures to this House. Some of them have already been supplied to hon. Members. When the strike was gone through, when it was a short-lived strike, during that period, according to the hon. Members also, the highest number of government employees that took part in the strike, directly or indirectly, either by abetment or by actual participation, did not exceed 4 lakhs. This is the figure that the hon. Members have given. Taking that as the basis, may I point out what the Government did and how the Government have always acted liberally so far as these defaulting members of the government service were concerned?

Now, what was done after the strike came to an abrupt end was that Government did two things. The Central Government took departmental action. In respect of the various Central employees in the various States, there, prosecutions also were launched by the State Governments under the provisions of certain penal laws.

I would first deal with the question of departmental proceedings. So far as these departmental proceedings are concerned, hon. Members might kindly note the figures and how we have erred, if at all we have erred, on the side not of excessive action but, I might say, of meagre action. Out of 4 lakhs of persons who had acted wrongly, proceedings were initially instituted against 45,000 persons only. That number should be noted. That means about one-eighth. Of the perone who at least *prima facie* were liable for certain action under the Government rules, action was taken only in respect of 45,945 persons. Even here, in certain cases only minor punishments have been given. It depends, as I stated, on the magnitude or the smallness of the offence concerned. With regard to about half this number the matter was finished at a very early stage, and in those cases there was no question of demotion as such. What was done was, either a censure was administered to them or certain increments were stopped.

My hon. friend Shri Tangamani has quoted a particular case which, certainly, I shall look into. But, I cannot believe,—of course, I speak subpect to correction—that 13 or 14 increments were not only stopped, but they

were stopped retrospectively. That is what the hon. Member's contention comes to. I cannot believe it. All the same, he has also given the name and we shall look into the matter. Out of those persons, about 27,098 had been placed under suspension: not all the 45,000, but 27,098 persons had been placed under suspension after the strike. This order was taken back and a very large number of them were actually reinstated in service. Today, orders of suspension remain only against 261 persons out of 27,098. You will please understand that today, suspension remains operative only against 261 because proceedings might have been pending against them. The number of persons who have been reinstated apart from those who were not thrown out of employment and who only got minor punishments, comes to 26,837. This figure may kindly be noted. Suspension was against 27,000 and odd. Out of them, 26,837 were actually reinstated in service. These figures are extremely eloquent.

The next item is dismissals or removal from service. Under the Government Servants Conduct Rules, for gross offence or gross misconduct, he has to be dismissed from service. But, when there are certain circumstances where the actual taint of dismissal should not be applied to him, he should be removed from service. Between the two, this is a lower type of punishment.....

**An Hon. Member:** Milder.

**Shri Datar:** A milder type of punishment.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy** (Vellore): May I submit, Sir, this is going on taking the time: the other one has to be taken up.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is giving the reply. How can I cut it?

**Shri Datar:** I have to give my reply.

**Some Hon. Members:** This is a very important matter.

**Shri Datar:** These figures are very necessary, because there were certain statements which are of an astounding nature. Therefore, I am entitled to have on record the Government side also, though I shall be as brief as possible.

The total number of dismissals and removals was 2065. Out of them, 1836 have been reinstated in service. Today, the order of dismissal or removal remains in the case of 229. This is so far as permanent government servants are concerned. So far as temporary employees are concerned, I would point out, they were discharged from service because it was found that their action was rather far from satisfactory. Therefore, 2137 temporary employees had been discharged. But, 2011 have been already taken in service back. The order of discharge in respect of temporary employees remain only at the modest figure of 126.

So far as actual departmental proceedings now pending are concerned, they are against 321. Out of them, 43 cases are either under police investigation or before the court. As regards compulsory retirement, I may point out to hon. Members that there were only 24 cases: not more. Therefore, the number would appear to be extremely small. Certain action was taken in respect of prosecution. Even in respect of them, I shall give these figures. The total number of government employees prosecuted was 11,876 and convictions were had in the case of 1560. A large number of prosecutions were either withdrawn by the Government or after that particular order has lapsed, these prosecutions also were allowed to lapse. Thus, you will find that actually, at present, the cases pending now in the courts are only 53. We started with a four digit figure or five digit figure. Now, it is hardly a two digit figure. Therefore, hon. Members will understand that the Government have taken an extremely liberal if not a mild view, or an excessively mild view of the action that was unfortunately resorted to by certain misguided employees.

[Shri Datar]

I would point out that the object was that to that extent the Government took the view that most of these people had been misguided, and therefore, the Government desired that these people should be treated with a certain amount of generosity.

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The last question that my hon. friend had asked was about certain Service associations. It is true that recognition was withdrawn in the case of certain services. But, their number is hardly about 25 per cent. of the whole. In these cases also, certain action or misguided action had been taken or had been threatened to be taken by these associations. The Government were considering that. Since we received the report of the Central Pay Commission, the Government have been considering the positive side also, the question of bringing in the employees and the heads of departments or higher officers together. My hon. friend rightly made a reference to the institution of Whitley Councils. The Government have been considering that question. The matter is nearing finalisation. I am confident that on the one hand, the Government are anxious that whenever there is misconduct, there ought to be punishment commensurate with the enormity or otherwise of the crime and on the other hand, the Government are anxious to have as large a measure of contentment and satisfaction in the minds of their employees, because they have to carry on a very great and important work. That is the reason. I cannot, at this stage, give out what we are considering so far as these institutions similar to Whitley Councils are concerned. The Indian conditions have to be taken into account. I am sure, when the scheme will be before Parliament, you will find that full attention has been given also to the positive side of having an opportunity or a forum for those government servants who have a grievance or, may I say, who feel that they have a grievance, so that all these questions can be decided by sitting at the table or by sitting through councils at various levels. I am confident that these positive measures, these constructive measures will bring the government employees and the Government together and we shall have their services completely voluntary, enthusiastic service, for the development of this nation.

**Shri Narasimhan:** Will it come this session?

**Shri Datar:** I cannot, at this stage, promise anything.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Mover is not here to reply. I will first put to the House the amendment of Shri S. M. Banerjee.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is another amendment by Shri Indrajit Gupta: I shall now put it to the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy- Speaker:** The question is:

> "This House is of opinion that no Government employee should be penalised for trade union activities and that whenever any disciplinary action against a trade union functionary is proposed to be taken, the case should be referred to the Public Service Commission for examination and advice in the light of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution."

*The Resolution was negatived.*

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16.30 hrs.

## RESOLUTION *RE*: DEVNAGARI AS COMMON SCRIPT FOR ALL REGIONAL LANGUAGES

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** (गुड़गांव ): उपाध्यक्ष जी, देवनागरी लिपि को सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की सामान्य लिपि के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाए जिस से कि, वे एक दूसरे के अधिक निकट आ सकें, मैं इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करता हूं ।

प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करते हुए मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ तथ्य और जानकारी भी देना चाहता हूं । भारत में प्रचलित बोलियों को छोड़ कर संविधान की मान्यता के अनुसार इस समय १४ भाषायें प्रचलित हैं । प्रायः सभी भाषाओं के पास अपने अपने साहित्यिक भण्डार हैं जो न केवल उन भाषाओं के लिए अपितु भारत के लिए भी गौरव का विषय है । संस्कृत, बंगला, तमिल, तेलेगू, मराठी और मलयालम भाषाओं के साहित्य तो इतने समृद्ध हैं जिसे देख कर किसी भी राष्ट्र को अपने ऊपर गौरव हो सकता है । परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से इन भारतीय भाषाओं के साहित्यिक भण्डारों का समान रूप से सब लाभ उठा सकें, इस में एक छोटी सी दीवार लिपि की मध्य में आ गई है जिस से छोटे छोटे क्षेत्रों में वे भाषायें सिमट कर रह गई हैं । स्वाधीनता से पूर्व जो शासन इस देश में था वह इस विषय में उदासीन ही रहा । वह स्वाभाविक भी था क्योंकि विचारों के आदान प्रदान से भारतीयों की सामाजिक और राजनीतिक चेतना का जागृत होना उस के लिए किसी भी रूप में अभीष्ट नहीं था ।

यद्यपि उस समय भी स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती, बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी, गोपालकृष्ण गोखले, महात्मा गांधी, लोकमान्य तिलक रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर, जस्टिस शारदा चरण मित्र और मद्रास के जस्टिस कृष्णास्वामी अय्यर, आदि महानुभावों ने इस दिशा में प्रयास भी किए परन्तु क्योंकि उस समय शासन दूसरे हाथों में था इसलिए वे प्रयास जितने सफल होने चाहिये थे, उतनी सफलता उन प्रयासों को नहीं मिल सकी ।

स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती ने गुजराती होते हुए भी अपने सभी ग्रन्थों की भाषा हिन्दी और लिपि देवनागरी स्वीकार कर यद्यपि व्यावहारिक रूप से १८७५ में एक बहुत बड़ा पग इस दिशा में उठाया था परन्तु आन्दोलन के रूप में यह आन्दोलन बंगाल से चला । जस्टिस शारदा चरण मित्र ने एक लिपि विस्तार परिषद् नामक संस्था की स्थापना की और उसकी ओर से "देवनागर" नाम का एक पत्र भी निकाला गया । १९१० में जब प्रयाग में कांग्रेस अधिवेशन हुआ था तो उसी समय जस्टिस शारदाचरण मित्र के आग्रह पर टंडन जी ने नागरी सम्मेलन का भी आयोजन किया जिस के अध्यक्ष श्री कृष्णास्वामी अय्यर थे । श्री कृष्णास्वामी अय्यर अपने समय के प्रसिद्ध न्यायशास्त्री और उद्भट विद्वान् थे । श्री कृष्णास्वामी अय्यर ने नागरी सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष पद से भाषण देते हुए उस समय जो कुछ सुझाव दिये थे उनको राजभाषा आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में बड़े ही सम्मान के साथ लिखा गया है । मैं उचित समझूंगा कि उनकी कुछ पंक्तियों को इस समय सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित करूं । श्री कृष्णास्वामी अय्यर ने नागरी लिपि सम्मेलन की अध्यक्षता करते हुए कहा था :—

> "एक सामान्य लिपि, जबकि देश में २० की संख्या में लिपियां हों और एक सामान्य भाषा की बात, जबकि देश में १४७ भाषायें बोली जाती हो, पहली दृष्टि में एक असम्भव स्वप्न मालूम होती है । किन्तु कुछ लोग हम में से ऐसे भी हैं, जिन्होंने इस समस्या पर तुच्छ क्षुद्रताओं से ऊपर उठ कर उदात्त भावना के

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

साथ विचार किया है और वे इस परिणाम पर पहुंचे हैं कि आज जो स्वान मालूम होता है और जो कि आज केवल भविष्य की आशा मात्र प्रतीत होता है, वह कल, और सम्भव है कल नहीं तो परसों, यथार्थ सत्य हो, और मूर्तरूप में हम उसको देखें। और इसके अतिरिक्त हम को सदा यह बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये कि परमात्मा के शब्द कोष में "असम्भव" शब्द है ही नहीं।"

श्री अय्यर ने अपने भाषण में आगे चल कर यह भी कहा :—

"मेरा यह भी विचार है कि बहुत सी लिपियों के अतिरिक्त, जो कि वे सीखते हैं, वे एक सामान्य लिपि भी सीख सकते हैं जो कि सारे देश भर में समझी जाती हो। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप क्षण भर इस बात पर विचार करें कि विभिन्न लिपियों का व्यवहार करने से, हम कितनी बड़ी हानि उठा रहे हैं क्योंकि वे जनता के एक भाग को दूसरे से पृथक् करती हैं। भाषा अलग अलग भी हों, किन्तु यदि उनकी लिपि एक ही हो, तो लोगों को शब्दों, वाक्यों, अभिव्यक्ति के ढंग की समानता के कारण अपनी भाषा के अतिरिक्त अन्य भाषाओं को समझना भी सरल होगा।"

अध्यक्ष पद से भाषण करते हुए श्री कृष्णास्वामी अय्यर ने अन्त में एक और भी आवश्यक बात कही :—

"पुनः मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, क्या आज यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि एक भाषा का साहित्य दूसरे को दिया जाए, विशेषतः यह देखते हुए कि हमारी अनेक देशी भाषायें बहुत से प्रसिद्ध लेखकों द्वारा समृद्ध बनाई गई हैं।"

श्री कृष्णास्वामी अय्यर ने जिस समय अपना यह अध्यक्षीय भाषण कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के समय दिया, उससे एक बहुत बड़े अनुकूल वातावरण का निर्माण हमारे देश में हुआ। लेकिन इससे पूर्व भी बनारस में १९०५ में नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा में लोकमान्य बालगंगाधर तिलक ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे और उनको देते समय काशी में उस समय कहा था कि हमारी वर्णमाला में प्रत्येक ध्वनि के लिए एक वर्ण है और प्रत्येक वर्ण के लिये एक ध्वनि है। अतः मैं यह समझता हूं कि इसके बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता कि हमें कौनसी वर्णमाला अपनानी चाहिये। देवनागरी ही सब से अधिक उपयुक्त वर्णमाला है।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि विभिन्न प्रदेशों में वर्णमाला के अक्षरों को लिखने में किस सिद्धान्त अथवा स्वरूप को अपनाया जाए। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि केवल प्राचीनता के आधार पर यह प्रश्न हल नहीं किया जा सकता। लोकमान्य बालगंगाधर तिलक के अतिरिक्त मैं आपको महात्मा गांधी के शब्द भी देवनागरी लिपि के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुनाना चाहता हूं। डा० जेड० ए० अहमद ने अपनी पुस्तक "नेशनल लैंगुएज फार इण्डिया" में गांधी जी की सम्मति देते हुए उन्होंने लिखा है कि जिन विभिन्न भाषाओं का जन्म संस्कृत से हुआ है अथवा जिनका संस्कृत से घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है उनकी एक ही लिपि होनी चाहिये और वह लिपि देवनागरी लिपि ही हो सकती है। एक प्रान्त के लोगों के लिये दूसरे प्रान्तों की भाषायें सीखने में विभिन्न लिपियां अनावश्यक रुकावटें पैदा करती हैं। यूरोप में भी जो कि एक राष्ट्र नहीं है, सामान्यतः एक ही लिपि अपनाई गई है तो फिर भारत को भी जो कि एक राष्ट्र होने का दावा करता है, और एक राष्ट्र है भी, क्यों न एक लिपि अपनानी चाहिये।

अभी कुछ समय पहले की घटना है कि जब असम प्रान्त में भाषाई उपद्रव उठ खड़े हुए थे तो उसके कुछ दिनों पश्चात् हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी असम का भ्रमण करने के लिए गये थे । वहां पर भाषा समस्या पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए जहां उन्होंने और बहुत सी बातें कहीं वहां एक बात उन्होंने यह भी कही कि क्या ही अच्छा हो भाषाओं के पारस्परिक इन विवादों को समाप्त करने के लिए और दूसरी भाषाओं को निकट लाने के लिए देवनागरी को एक सामान्य लिपि के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया जाए । हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी देश में कई स्थानों पर भाषण देते हुए देवनागरी लिपि के सम्बन्ध में सम्मत्ति व्यक्त की है । कुछ समय पहले भोपाल में भी इसी प्रकार भाषण करते हुए राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति के अधिवेशन में उन्होंने देवनागरी लिपि के सम्बन्ध में अपनी सम्मति व्यक्त की थी । अभी कुछ दिन पहले भारतीय संगम का अधिवेशन होकर चुका है वहां पर चीन में हमारे जो पहले राजदूत रह चुके हैं और जो वर्तमान राज्य सभा में सदस्य है, डा० पणिक्कर उन्होंने कहा था कि भारत की भाषाओं को यदि निकट लाना है तो नागरी लिपि को सामान्य रूप से हम को व्यावहारिक रूप देना होगा ।

मैं केवल कुछ विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में ही नहीं, दक्षिण भारत की एक बड़ी साहित्यिक सभा जिसे मलयालम साहित्य सभा कहते हैं उसका भी मत बताना चाहता हूं । उस सभा ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया है और प्रस्ताव पास करके आग्रह किया है कि मलायाली भाषा के लिए अपनी लिपि के अतिरिक्त देवनागरी लिपि को वैकल्पिक रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया जाए तो कहीं अधिक अच्छा हो । मेरा अभिप्राय इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करते समय यह कदापि नहीं है कि जिन भाषाओं के पास अपनी अपनी लिपियां है, उन लिपियों को समाप्त कर दिया जाए और उनके स्थान पर देवनागरी लिपि ही को मान्यता दे दी जाए । मेरा अभिप्राय केवल इतना है कि जिन भाषाओं के पास अपनी लिपियां हैं, उन लिपियों के पीछे भी कुछ इतिहास है और उन लिपियों के द्वारा उन भाषाओं को जानने वालों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या भी है । मेरे प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य तो केवल मात्र इतना है कि भारतीय भाषायें जो छोटे क्षेत्रों में इस समय सिमटी हुई पड़ी हैं, उनका क्षेत्र बढ़े और वे एक दूसरे के अधिक निकट आएं । इसके लिये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि सामान्य लिपि के रूप में एक लिपि को स्वीकार कर लिया जाए और वह लिपि देवनागरी हो उपयुक्त हो सकती है । दूसरे शब्दों में अगर कहा जाए तो इसे यों भी कहा जा सकता है कि अपनी अपनी लिपियों को सुरक्षित रखते हुए सामान्य रूप से सब के लिए एक अतिरिक्त वैकल्पिक लिपि देवनागरी यदि मान ली जाए तो इसमें अधिक सुविधा होगी ।

मैं इस बात को इस दृष्टि से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी हमारे सम्मुख जो समस्यायें है, उन समस्याओं को देखते हुए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हम अपने राष्ट्र की एकता को अक्षुण्ण रखने के लिये तथा बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों के साथ भाषा के सम्बन्ध में, सामाजिक रीति रिवाजों के सम्बन्ध में तथा और बहुत सी बातों के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ परिवर्तन करें । हमारी सभी भारतीय भाषाओं की अपनी वर्णमालाओं का क्रम एक जैसा है । इस बात को कहते हुए मैं थोड़ा इसलिए भी अपने कथन की पुष्टि समझता हूं कि भारतवर्ष में जितनी भी प्रादेशिक वर्णमालायें हैं वे सब "अ" से आरम्भ होती हैं और "ह" पर जाकर समाप्त होती हैं । दूसरे इन वर्णमालाओं में एक सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह भी है कि अक्षरों की संख्या जहां समान है, वहां दूसरी एक यह भी है कि क्रम भी लगभग सब का बराबर

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

है। स्वरों से सब भाषाओं की लिपियां आरम्भ होती हैं और व्यंजनों पर समाप्त होती हैं। उर्दू की लिपि को छोड़ कर मेरा अपना यह विश्वास है कि भारतवर्ष की जितनी भी प्रादेशिक लिपियां हैं, ध्वनियों के अन्दर ९९ प्रतिशत उनमें समता है। और आकृति के अन्दर ८० प्रतिशत समता है। कुछ थोड़ा बहुत अन्तर तामिल भाषा की लिपि के अन्दर हो तो हो क्योंकि अक्षरों का थोड़ा अभाव हो सकता है। परन्तु तामिल भाषा की एक दूसरी लिपि भी है जिस को ग्रन्थम कहा जाता है। ग्रन्थम लिपि वह है जिसमें ग्रन्थों की रचना की जाती है। वह लिपि एक पूर्ण लिपि है। इस से मेरा अनुमान है कि भारतवर्ष की कोई भाषा इस प्रकार की नहीं है जिसे यदि देव नागरी लिपि में लिखा जाय तो उसमें किसी प्रकार की न्यूनता रह जाये।

एक बात मैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सुझाव के रूप में कहना चाहूंगा। यदि किसी भाषा को देवनागरी में लिखने में किसी प्रकार की कोई कठिनाई हो तो मेरा यह आग्रह नहीं है कि देव नागरी में इस समय जितने अक्षर हैं उतने ही रक्खे जायें, आवश्यकतानुसार उसमें परीवर्तन हो सकता है। अब मराठी भाषा में जैसे हो रहा है ह्रस्व 'ए' और ह्रस्व 'ओ' की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये उन्होंने देव नागरी लिपि में चन्द्र बिन्दु लगाया है, उसी प्रकार दूसरी भाषाओं की बात भी आती है। जिन्हें देव नागरी लिपि में लिखने में किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई हो वहां भाषा के रूप में कुछ थोड़ा बहुत परिवर्तन कर दिया जाये। लेकिन भाषा शास्त्रियों का इस प्रकार कथन है कि भारतवर्ष में जितनी भाषायें प्रचलित हैं उनको यदि देवनागरी लिपि में लिखा जाये और उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता हो भी तो ऐसे परिवर्तन १० से अधिक नहीं होंगे। १० परिवर्तनों के पश्चात् भारत की सभी प्रादेशिक भाषायें देव नागरी लिपि में लिखी जा सकेंगी।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि कुछ भारतीय भाषायें ऐसी हैं जिन की लिपि देव नागरी लिपि के बहुत ही निकट है। जिस प्रकार गुजराती भाषा है। गुजराती भाषा इस प्रकार की है कि अगर उस पर शिरो रेखा लगा दी जाये तो गुजराती और देव नागरी में कोई अन्तर नहीं रह जाता। केवल दो चार शब्दों का अन्तर रह जाता है। इसी प्रकार से बंगला भाषा है। जिस समय मैं बंगला भाषा कह रहा हूं तो उसमें मैं असमियां भाषा को सम्मिलित कर रहा हूं क्योंकि असमियां भाषा की जो लिपि है वह बंगला से मिलती जुलती है। इसी प्रकार उड़िया भाषा है। मराठी की लिपि तो देवनागरी ही है। नेपाल में जो गोरखाली भाषा बोली जाती है वह देव नागरी लिपि में ही लिखी जाती है। इस तरह जिन भाषाओं का व्यवहार हम आज करते हैं यदि उन की सामान्य लिपि भी हो जाए तो मेरा अनुमान है कि उनको एक बड़े परिवार में सम्मिलित करने में इससे बहुत कुछ सहायता मिलेगी। प्रधान मन्त्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी एक सम्मति व्यक्त की है जिस को राजभाषा आयोग ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में बड़े गौरव के साथ उद्धृत किया है। उन्होंने अपनी आत्म कथा में इन भाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है :

"लिपि सुधार के कार्य में अगला प्रोग्राम मुझे यह प्रतीत होता है कि संस्कृत की पुत्री भाषाओं, हिन्दी, बंगला, मराठी और गुजराती के लिए एक सामान्य लिपि स्वीकार की जाये। स्थिति यह है कि इन सब की लिपियों का उद्गम और मूल स्थान एक है और इन में परस्पर अधिक अन्तर भी नहीं है, अतः एक सामान्य लिपि के रूप में एक सामान्य साधन खोज निकालना कठिन न होना

चाहिये । इससे ये चार बड़ी भगिनी भाषाएं एक दूसरे के बहुत अधिक निकट आ जायेंगी ।"

लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं दूसरी बात भी एक कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतवर्ष में कुछ इस प्रकार की बोलियां भी हैं जिनके पास अपनी कोई लिपि ही नहीं है, विशेष कर हमारे बनवासी भाई जो आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं, उनके आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जो बोलियां बोली जाती हैं, उन के पास अपनी कोई लिपि नहीं है । उन बोलियों के सम्बन्ध में भी मेरा सुझाव है कि देवनागरी को अगर एक सामान्य लिपि के रूप में स्वीकार किया जायेगा तो उन को इसमें बहुत बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी । मैं अपने कथन की पुष्टि में सन् १९५२ में जो अनुसूचित जातियों का सम्मेलन दिल्ली के अन्दर हुआ था और जिसमें भारतवर्ष में इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले सभी प्रमुख कार्यकर्ता एकत्र हुए थे, विशेष रूप से हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी, प्रधान मन्त्री जी और भी दूसरे लोग एकत्र हुए थे, उसकी बात रखना चाहता हूं । राष्ट्रपति जी ने जहां और बहुत से सुझाव अनुसूचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में दिये थे वहां उन्होंने भाषाओं की लिपि के सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव दिया था, जो कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव की पुष्टि करता है । राष्ट्रपति जी ने सुझाव देते हुए यह कहा था :

> "मेरा यह विचार है कि अन्य बालकों की तरह ही जन जातियों के बालकों को भी अपने को दो लिपियों से परिचित करना होगा । एक तो उस भाषा की लिपि होगी जो उनके चारों ओर बोली जाती है और दूसरी हिन्दी की लिपि होगी । संविधान के अनुसार भारत की लिपि नागरी होने वाली है । सम्भवत: यह वांछनीय होगा कि सब जन जातियों की भाषा के लिये हिन्दी लिपि को ही अपना लिया जाए क्योंकि हर हालत में जन जाति के लोगों को हिन्दी तो किसी न किसी अवस्था में अखिल भारतीय प्रयोजनों के लिये सीखनी ही होगी और उन की अपनी किसी लिपि के अभाव में यह कहीं बेहतर है कि उनकी भाषा उस लिपि को अपनाये जो सर्वाधिक व्यापक लिपि होने वाली है और जो वास्तव में आज भी देश में सर्वाधिक व्यापक लिपि है ।"

अब एक और बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए एक सामान्य लिपि ढूंढी जाये । और उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं देव नागरी लिपि के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कह रहा हूं वह मैं कोई नई बात प्रस्तुत नहीं कर रहा हूं । हमारे देश का पुराना इतिहास भी इस बात का साक्षी है कि हमारे देश में एक सामान्य लिपि का प्रचार और प्रसार रहा है और ऐसे समय में रहा है जब हमारे यहां यातायात की सुविधायें आज की तरह विकसित नहीं थीं । सबसे पहले हमारे देश में ब्राह्मी लिपि सामान्य लिपि के रूप में व्यवहृत होती थी । लुम्बिनी (नेपाल) से मास्की (मैसूर) तक और उड़ीसा से गिरनार (सौराष्ट्र) तक भारत में अशोक के जो शिला लेख पाये गये हैं वे सब ब्राह्मीलिपि के अन्दर ही हैं लंका और वियतनाम और दूसरे देशों में भी कुछ शिला लेख मिले हैं, वे भी ब्राह्मी लिपि में हैं । मैं तो निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि न केवल इस भारतवर्ष के क्षेत्र में ही बल्कि भारतवर्ष के आस पास एशिया के भूखण्डों के अन्दर भी तिब्बत, ब्रह्मा, श्याम, हिन्देशिया, बाली, जावा, सुमात्रा और कम्बोडिया आदि देशों की जो वर्णमाला है वह भी देव नागरी से बहुत मिलती जुलती है । यदि भारत में सामान्य रूप से एक लिपि व्यापक हो जाय तो सम्भव है कि एशिया खण्ड के इन देशों में भी भारतीय भाषाओं का साहित्य सुगमता से पहुंच सके और भारतीय संस्कृति जो उन देशों को विरासत में मिली है वह उसकी अच्छी तरह रक्षा कर सके'

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

अभी पीछे भारत सरकार ने संस्कृत कमिशन की नियुक्ति की थी। संस्कृत कमिशन ने जहां अपनी रिपोर्ट में और बहुत सी बातें दी हैं, वहां उस ने यह बह भी लिखा है कि संस्कृत जहां जहां प्रचलित है वहां सर्वत्र ही देव नागरी लिपि में वह मिलेगी। इस तरह से देव नागरी संस्कृत की एक सार्वदेशिक लिपि हो गई है। १९ वीं शताब्दी के अन्त में जब मुद्रण कार्य चालू हुआ और उत्तरोत्तर आगे बढ़ रहा था उस समय संस्कृत देव नागरी लिपि में ही मद्रित की जाती थी पीछे भी जैसा मैं कह चुका हूं गुजराती भाषा तो हिन्दी के बहुत ही निकट है। जो गुजराती की कवितायें होती थीं १९वीं शताब्दी में वह देव नागरी में ही छपती थीं। पहले गुजरात में बड़ौदा एक बड़ी रियासत थी। उस बड़ौदा रियासत में भी एक समय देव नागरी चलती थी, जिसे वहां पर बाल बोध लिपि कहा जाता था।

इस के बाद, आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि पोरबन्दर में जहां पर गांधी जी का कीर्ति स्तम्भ बना हुआ है, वहां गांधी जी के परिवार के जो पुराने दस्तावेज हैं उन की भाषा तो गुजराती है, लेकिन गांधी जी के दादा और परदादा आदि के उन में जो हस्ताक्षर हैं वे नागरी लिपि में ही हैं। इस से प्रतीत होता है कि नागरी लिपि का भी रूप व्यापक रूप रहा है। जब मैं आप से इस बात को यहां कह रहा हूं तो मैं ने अब तक इस देश की बात कही है। अब मैं आप के सामने दूसरे देशों के कुछ उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं।

समृद्ध और प्रगतिशील देशों ने अपने को अखंडित और एक इकाई के रूप में बनाये रखने के लिये लिपि के सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति अपनाई? प्रारम्भ में इस प्रकार की स्थिति सोवियट रूस के सामने आई वहां पर इस समय १६ भाषायें प्रचलित हैं। प्रारम्भ में उन्होंने रोमन में अपना कार्य करने का थोड़ा यत्न किया, लेकिन उन्होंने देखा कि उन की जो अपनी भाषा है, वह उच्चारण की दृष्टि से रोमन से बहुत दूर जा पड़ती थी। तो फिर उन्होंने थोड़ा सा परिश्रम कर के रोमन, ग्रीक और हिब्र इन तीनों भाषाओं की लिपियों को मिला कर के एक प्रथक लिपि "किरोलिक" के रूप को स्वीकार किया। रूस में हालांकि इस समय १६ भाषाय प्रचलित हैं लेकिन उन सब का काम उसी एक लिपि में चल रहा है और वह सामान्यरूप से वहां व्यबहृत होती है।

चीन में इस समय ४३ से अधिक भाषायें हैं। उन की जो लिपि है वह अपनी दृष्टि से भिन्न प्रकार की है चित्रमय लिपि है। लेकिन लिपि सारे देश के अन्दर एक ही है। योरप के सम्बन्ध में जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा, वहां की जितनी भाषायें हैं उन्होंने एक सामान्य लिपि के रूप में रोमन को ही स्वीकार किया हुआ है।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कई बार भाषा विवादों के सम्बन्ध में स्थान स्थान पर भाषण दिये हैं। उन्होंने एक बार बड़े बलपूर्वक कहा कि एक बात तो हमें स्वीकार करनी चाहिये कि स्विटजरलैंड में छोटे छोटे बच्चे तीन तीन भाषायें सीखते हैं तो भारतवर्ष के अन्दर लोग दूसरी भाषायें क्यों नहीं सीख सकते हैं? लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी शायद इस बात को भूल गये कि स्विटजरलैंड में भाषायें तीन अवश्य है, लेकिन उन की लिपि एक ही है। यदि भारत वर्ष में यह आग्रह किया जाये कि लोग अधिक से अधिक भाषायें सीखें और उन सब की लिपि देव नागरी कर दी जाये तो मेरा यह अनुमान है कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को आगे विकसित होने के लिये इस से बहुत बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी।

यहां एक प्रश्न छोटा सा उठता है कि आखिर यह हो क्यों आवश्यक है कि देव नागरी को सामान्य रूप में स्वीकार किया जाये। रोम

को सामान्य लिपि के रूप में क्यों न रक्खा जाये । वह आज योरप और दूसरे देशों में चलती है । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं पहली बात तो यह कहना चाहूगा कि रोमन लिपि योरप के देशों के लिये ही पर्याप्त उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं हो रही है क्योंकि रोमन रोम देश की भाषा की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये बनाई गई थी । बाद में वह दूसरे देशों में भी चली । लेकिन जहां की बोलियों में कुछ अन्तर था उन्हें रोमन लिपि को अपनाने में पर्याप्त कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा । क्योंकि इसमें आकार विन्यास का क्रम तो वही रहा जो कि रोमन भाषा के लिए आवश्यक था लेकिन बोलियों का क्रम दूसरा दूसरा होता गया ।

जिन भाषाओं के पास अपनी समृद्ध लिपियां और विशाल साहित्य का भंडार है जो कि प्रर्याप्त परिष्कृत हैं, उन भाषाओं को दूसरों से लिपि उधार लेने की आवश्यकता क्यों होनी चाहिए । जिसको पाणिनि जैसे ऋषि ने परिष्कृत करके जिस लिपि को संस्कृत रूप दिया तो फिर हमको दूसरों से लेने की बात क्यों सोचनी चाहिए ।

चीन के सामने भी यह प्रश्न आया कि वह अपनी अनेकों भाषाओं के लिए चित्र लिपि को हटाकर उसके स्थान पर कोई दूसरी लिपि रखे तो उसके सामने रोमन लिपि का सुझाव आया लेकिन चीन अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करने में हिचकिचा रहा है और उसने अभी तक रोमन लिपि को सोलहो आना स्वीकार नही किया है । अब तो हमारे देश और चीन के बीच में कटुता उत्पन्न हो गयी है इससे पहले तो उनको हमारे यहां से भी सुझाव दिया जा सकता था कि वे अपनी भाषा के लिए हमारी लिपि को स्वीकार करने पर विचार करें । अभी भी हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जब संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में चीन को लेने के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हैं, तो क्यों न श्री कृष्ण मेनन साहब यह सुझाव भी चीन को दें कि वह हमारी वैज्ञानिक लिपि को अपनी भाषा के लिए स्वीकार करें । जब वे हमारे देश से गए हुए धर्म को स्वीकार कर सकते हैं तो क्यों नहीं हमारी लिपि को भी स्वीकार करेंगे जो कि इतनी वैज्ञानिक और परिष्कृत लिपि है ।

हमारे लिए रोमन लिपि को स्वीकार करने में जो सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई है वह यह है कि उसमें एक ही अक्षर कई कई ध्वनियों के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है । उदाहरण के लिए "सी" कहीं "क" के लिए लिखा जाता है, तो कहीं "स" के लिए काम में लाया जाता है और कहीं "च" के लिए लिखा जाता है ।

दीर्घ ई के सम्बन्ध में तो रोमन लिपि में बड़ी कठिनाई है । कहीं दीर्घ ई के लिए डबल ई लिखनी पड़ती है, कहीं ई और ए और कहीं दीर्घ ई के लिए रोमन लिपि में आई और ई लिखना पड़ता है । तो इस प्रकार दीर्घ ई के सम्बन्ध में रोमन लिपि में बड़ी कठिनाई है ।

ह्रस्व इ और अनुस्वार आदि के लिए भी रोमन लिपि में कुछ विशेष चिह्न देने पड़ेंगे परन्तु उसके बाद भी उसका सुगमता से उच्चारण शुद्ध हो सकगा इसमें सन्देह है ।

लेकिन जब हमारे पास अपनी एक पूर्ण लिपि है तो हम अपने मस्तिष्क में दूसरी लिपि को स्वीकार करने की बात ही क्यों लाएं ।

रोमन लिपि के प्रयोग से किस प्रकार की कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं इसका एक छोटा सा उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं । अभी पीछे साहित्य अकादमी ने पुरस्कारों की घोषणा करते हुए श्री सुमित्रानन्दन पन्त की पुस्तक "कला और बूढ़ा चांद" के लिए एक पुरस्कार घोषित किया था लेकिन आकाशवाणी केन्द्र से इस समाचार का प्रसारण किया गया तो क्योंकि वह समाचार रोमन लिपि में लिखा था इसलिए वहां से प्रसारित किया गया "काला और भूरा चांद" । तो यह कठिनाई रोमन लिपि में वह समाचार लिखा होने के कारण आयी । देवनागरी लिपि की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि जो बोलिए

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

वही लिखिए और जो लिखिए वही पढ़िए। लेकिन रोमन लिपि में यह बात नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिए अगर हमको थ लिखना है तो उसके लिए टी-एच लिखकर थ पढ़ना होगा। फारसी लिपि में तो यह दुर्बलता और भी अधिक है। वहां थ लिखने के लिए ने और दुचश्मी हे लिखनी होगी और फिर उसको थ पढ़ा जाएगा। तो आप देखें कि बोलना तो है थ और लिखा जाता है ते और दुचश्मी है। तो इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि रोमन तथा अन्य भी लिपियां हमारे लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हो सकेंगी।

मैं अपनी बात को पुष्ट करने के लिए महात्मा गांधी जी के कुछ उद्धरण देना चाहता हूं। महात्मा गांधी जी ने ११ फरवरी, १९३९ में हरिजन में रोमन लिपि के बारे में इस प्रकार लिखा था :

> "किन्तु भावना और विज्ञान दोनों ही रोमन लिपि के विरुद्ध हैं। इसका एक मात्र गुण यह है कि मुद्रण और टाइपिंग के प्रयोजन के लिए यह लिपि सुविधाजनक है। किन्तु इस लिपि को सीखने में लाखों लोगों को जो कठिनाई अनुभव होगी उसकी तुलना में उपरोक्त गुण का कुछ भी महत्व नहीं है। जो लाखों लोग अपनी प्रान्तीय लिपियों अथवा देवनागरी में अपने साहित्य को पढ़ना चाहते हैं उन्हें रोमन लिपि से कोई सहायता नहीं मिल सकती। लाखों हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों के लिए भी देवनागरी लिपि को सीखना अधिक सुगम है क्योंकि अधिकतर प्रान्तीय लिपियां देवनागरी से निकली हैं। परन्तु लाखों हिन्दुओं या मुसलमानों को सिवाय उस समय के जब वे अंग्रेजी सीखना चाहें रोमन लिपि की कभी आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। इसी प्रकार जो हिन्दू अपने धर्म ग्रन्थों का मूल रूप में अध्ययन करना चाहते हैं उन्हें देवनागरी लिपि सीखनी पड़ती है और वे सीखते भी हैं। अतः देवनागरी लिपि को देश भर की भाषाओं के लिए प्रयोग करने के आन्दोलन का यह एक ठोस आधार है। रोमन लिपि का प्रयोग ऊपर से लादना होगा जो कभी लोकप्रिय नहीं हो सकती। जनता में सच्ची जागृति पैदा होने पर जो कि अप्रत्याशित शीघ्रता से चली आ रही है, ऊपर से लादी गई सब चीजों का अस्तित्व ही नहीं रहेगा।"

तिलक महाराज ने तो और भी अधिक जोर के साथ और कटु शब्दों में सन् १९०५ में बनारस नागरी प्रचारिणी में अपने भाषण में इसी भावना को व्यक्त किया था। उन्होंन कहा था :

> "इस' कठिनाई (अर्थात् भारतीय भाषाओं की बहुत सी अलग अलग लिपियों) से बचने के लिए एक बार यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि हम सब रोमन अक्षरों को अपना लें और इसके समर्थन में एक कारण यह बताया गया था कि इस से एशिया और यूरोप की एक ही वर्णमाला हो जाएगी।
>
> "मुझ तो यह सुझाव सर्वथा हास्यास्पद प्रतीत होता है। रोमन वर्णमाला और रोमन अक्षरों में बहुत सी त्रुटियां हैं और ये हमारी ध्वनि को व्यक्त करने के लिए सर्वथा अनुपयुक्त हैं। अंग्रेजी व्याकरणों ने भी इसे दोषपूर्ण पाया है। कभी कभी तो एक ही अक्षर तीन या चार ध्वनियों को व्यक्त करता है और कभी एक ही ध्वनि दो या तीन अक्षरों द्वारा व्यक्त की जाती है। इसके साथ साथ हमारी भाषाओं में प्रयुक्त होने वाली ध्वनियों को ठीक ठीक व्यक्त करने के लिए बिना विभेदकारी चिह्न लगाए रोमन अक्षर ढूंढने में जो कठिनाई होगी इसे देखने से सब

को यह स्पष्ट हो जाएगा कि यह सुझाव कितना हास्यस्पद है ।

अत: आप देखेंगे कि हम सब को तो एक ऐसी सामान्य लिपि चाहिए जो रोमन से अधिक पूर्ण हो । यूरोप के संस्कृतज्ञों ने यह घोषणा की है कि देवनागरी वर्णमाला यूरोप की सभी वर्ण मालाओं से अधिक पूर्ण है । और इस राय के हमारे सम्मुख होते हुए भारत की सभी आर्य भाषाओं के लिए किसी अन्य सामान्य लिपि की खोज करना आत्म-घातक होगा । मैं इससे भी आगे जाऊंगा और मेरा यह कहना है कि भारत में वर्णों और ध्वनियों का वर्गीकरण करने में जितनी मेहनत की गई है और जिसका पूर्ण रूप हमें पाणिनी के ग्रन्थों में मिलता है, उतनी विश्व की किसी अन्य भाषा में नहीं मिलता है ।"

देवनागरी लिपि में इस प्रकार की कोई त्रुटियां नहीं हैं जोकि रोमन लिपि में हैं । और सब से बड़ी बात तो देवनागरी लिपि के पक्ष में यह है कि इस का देश में बहुत प्रचलन है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूं कि भारतीय सेनाओं में भी कुछ समय के लिये रोमन लिपि का प्रयोग आरम्भ किया गया था लेकिन उस की अनुपयुक्तता को देखते हुए सन् १९५२ में उस के प्रयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया ।

अंग्रेजी के एक बहुत बड़े विद्वान मोनियर विलियम ने देवनागरी को विश्व में सर्वाधिक सुडौल, यथा प्रमाण, सुन्दर और पूर्ण वर्ण-माला कहा है ।

देवनागरी लिपि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के साहित्य के लिये उपयुक्त आधार बन सकती है । जहां जहां देवनागरी लिपि में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के साहित्य प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं वहां उन से उन प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के विस्तार में पर्याप्त सहायता मिली है । इस सम्बन्ध में सब से पहला स्तुत्य प्रयास स्वतंत्र भारत में लोक-सभा के माननीय अध्यक्ष श्री गणेश वासुदेव मावलंकर ने संविधान की सब ही भारतीय भाषाओं का अनुवाद देवनागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित करा कर आरम्भ किया था । भारतीय संविधान का अनुवाद भिन्न भिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में हुआ परन्तु उन सब का प्रकाशन देवनागरी लिपि में भी कराया गया ।

इसी प्रकार हाल में साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा रवीन्द्र साहित्य के दो बड़े ग्रंथ "एकोत्तर शती" और "गीत-पंचशती" भी बंगला भाषा और देव नागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं जोकि बहुत लोकप्रिय हुए हैं ।

विनोबा भावे का गीता प्रवचन जो तेलुगु भाषा में है वह भी देवनागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित हुआ है और वह आन्ध्र में बहुत लोकप्रिय हुआ है ।

संसदीय हिन्दी परिषद् की ओर से भी पहले "देवनागर" नाम से एक मासिक पत्र प्रकाशित होता रहा है जिस के द्वारा भारत के विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं और लेखकों को एक दूसरे के निकट लाने का प्रयास किया गया ।

दक्षिण भारत की हिन्दी प्रचारक संस्थाओं द्वारा नागरी लिपि में उन के प्रकाशन उन की अपनी भाषाओं में होते हैं ।

इस प्रकार विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का साहित्य यदि देवनागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित किया जायेगा तो उस का प्रचार सारे देश में आसानी से हो सकेगा । लेकिन मैं तो इस से भी आगे जाऊंगा और सुझाव दूंगा कि यदि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समाचार पत्र अपने समाचार पत्रों में कुछ कालम देवनागरी लिपि में निकालें तो इस दिशा में काफी प्रगति हो सकती है । पंजाब में इस प्रकार का प्रयास किया गया है और वह अपने पत्रों में कुछ कालम पंजाबी भाषा के देवनागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित करते हैं । यह

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

चीज बहुत लोकप्रिय हुई है । मैं चाहता हूं कि अन्य प्रदेशों में भी इस प्रकार का प्रयास किया जाय ।

अपने वक्तव्य के अंत में सुझाव के रूप में मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं । देवनागरी लिपि को सामान्य लिपि के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिये जाने से एक लाभ तो यह होगा कि हर भाषा के जानकार हर क्षेत्र में मिल सकेंगे । उदाहरण के लिये यदि कन्नड़ भाषा का साहित्य देवनागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित कराया जाय तो कन्नड़ भाषा के विद्वान् जिस प्रकार कन्नड़ प्रदेश में मिलते है उसी प्रकार दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी मिल सकेंगे, और इस प्रकार प्रादेशिक साहित्य सारे देश में लोकप्रिय हो सकेगा ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि एशिया भूखंड में जहां जहां हमारी संस्कृति फैली हुई है वहां की वर्णमाला मे हमारी वर्णमाला से समानता होने के कारण हमारी सांस्कृतिक एकता को बहुत बल मिलेगा ।

तीसरा एक सब से बड़ा लाभ यह होग कि जो विदेशी लोग भारत आ कर हमारी भिन्न भिन्न भाषाओं से परिचित होना चाहते हैं उन के मार्ग में विभिन्न लिपियों की दीवार आ जाती है जिस को देख कर वे हट जाते हैं । यदि यह लिपियों की दीवार उन के मार्ग में न हो तो उन को हमारी भाषाओं का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने में बड़ी आसानी हो और उन को ऐसा करने का प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मै एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समय पंजाब में जो एक विवाद चल रहा है, यदि देवनागरी को एक सामान्य लिपि स्वीकार कर लिया जाये तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि इस विवाद के हल में भी इस से बहुत हद तक सहायता मिलेगी ।

सब से बड़ा लाभ देवनागरी लिपि को सामान्य लिपि स्वीकार कर लेने से उर्दू को होगा । उरदू यदि देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जायेगी तो सम्भव है यह यहां पर बहुत देर तक टिक सके ।

लेकिन सब से बड़ी चीज जिस को राजभाषा कमीशन ने भी अपने प्रतिवेदन में स्वीकार किया है, वह यह है कि यदि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के लिये भी देवनागरी लिपि को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये तो समाचार एजेंसियों को इस से बहुत बड़ी सुविधा होगी ।

**17 hrs.**

राज भाषा आयोग ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि देश में जो ३३० दैनिक पत्र निकलते हैं उन में अंग्रेजी के केवल ४० पत्र हैं लेकिन जो समाचार दिये जाते हैं दैनिक पत्रों को वे सब अंग्रेजी में ही भेजे जाते हैं उन का उन को अनुवाद करना पड़ता है । राजभाषा कमिशन की सम्मति यह है कि अगर देवनागरी में इन्हें अपनी भाषाओं में समाचार मिलने लगें तो अनुवाद के व्यय से बच जायेंगे और समय की भी बचत हो जायेगी ।

एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात जोकि इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहाना चाहता हू वह यह है कि अभी भावनगर कांग्रेस में श्री मुरारजी देसाई ने राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये एक प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया था और अगर वह भी इस प्रश्न पर अपने हृदय पर हाथ रख कर सोचेंगे तो वह भी इस में अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय एकता को इस भाषावार प्रान्त रचना ने बड़ा आघात पहुंचाया है । इस भाषावार प्रान्त रचना ने देश की अखंडता और एकता को खंडित किया है । इस के कारण जो विघटन और पृथक्त्व की मनोवृत्ति देश में बढ़ रही है मेरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने से वह समन्वय और राष्ट्रीय एकता में बदल जायेगी । आज हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता इस बात के लिये चिंतित हैं कि किस

प्रकार से देश में एकता स्थापित की जाये, मेरा उन से विनम्र निवेदन है कि जो हम से यह भाषावार प्रान्त रचना की भूल हो चुकी है उस के निराकरण का उपाय यही है कि भिन्न भिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के लिये सामान्य रूप से देवनागरी लिपि को सब भाषाओं का एक अतिरिक्त लिपि मान लिया जाये ।

हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता नेहरू जी और राष्ट्र पति जी आदि और जो उधर सामने की ट्रेजरी बेंचेज पर बैठे हैं जब वे सदन मे बाहर जाते हैं तो देवनागरी लिपि के पक्ष में भाषण करते हैं, मेरा आज का यह प्रस्ताव उन के लिये एक कसौटी है । इस से यह सिद्ध हो जायेगा कि वे ऐसा केवल कहते ही हैं अथवा उसे व्यावहारिक रूप देने की भी उन की इच्छा है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूं और आग्रह करता हूं कि देवनागरी को सब प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के लिये एक सामान्य लिपि के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया जाये ।

Mr. **Deputy-Speaker**: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that Devnagari be adopted as a common scwript for all regional languages in order to bring them closer to each other."

There are some amendments also.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy** (Vellore): I am moving all my amendments.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: Only amendments Nos. 4 and 6 would be in order.

**श्री भ० दी० मिश्र** (कैसरगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह विषय इतना महत्वपूर्ण है और इस के लिये समय बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : चूंकि इस प्रस्ताव पर बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं इसलिये इस का थोड़ा समय बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: I would rather invite the opinion of Shri N. R. Muniswamy about the issue that has been raised that the time be extended.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy**: My only anxiety is that I should move my resolution.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: That is the difficulty. I will allow him to move amendments Nos. 4 and 6 only and not the others. Shri Shree Narayan Das is not here. So, his amendment is not moved.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy**: I beg to move:

> "For the original Resolution, *substitute*—
>
> "This House is of opinion that Devnagari script be adopted for all regional languages in order to bring them closer to each other provided that approval is given by all the State Legislatures without exception."
>
> "For the original Resolution, *substitute*—
>
> "This House is of opinion that Devnagari script be adopted as a common script for all the regional languages except Tamil, provided that State Legislatures agree to this by their respective Legislations."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: Both these amendments and the original resolution are before the House. May I know how many hon. Members want to speak?

**Some Hon. Members** *rose*—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: There is a large number. I will allow 10 minutes each.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : यह साढ़े ४ बजे आरम्भ हुआ है और चूंकि विषय काफी महत्वपूर्ण है और काफी सदस्य इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं इसलिये इस पर समय बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब कितना भी समय बढ़ाया जाये तो भी टाइम लिमिट तो करनी पड़ेगी। मैं मेम्बर साहबान से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वे दस मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दें।

**श्री भ० दो० मिश्र** : दस मिनट पर्याप्त होंगे।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं समझता हूं कि बजाय इस के कि वह सदस्य जोकि इस प्रस्ताव के हक में हैं वे बोलें हमें यह करना चाहिये कि जो दूसरी बोलियों वाले हैं उन को ज्यादा वक्त दिया जाये ताकि हर एक आदमी अपनी अपनी बोली के मुताल्लिक कह सके।

**आचार्य कृपलानी** (सीतामढ़ी) : हम किस बोली के हैं ?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप किसी में नहीं हैं तो आप बोले ही नहीं। दस मिनट हर एक मेम्बर के लिये होंगे।

Shri Mukerjee. He may finish in ten minutes. Every hon. Member will have ten minutes.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has, in his usual persuasive and powerful way, moved his Resolution, and if this Resolution serves the purposes of national integration, to which earlier today the Finance Minister made reference, it surely deserves support. I fear, however, that in spite of a certain sympathy for this Resolution, I do not think it would be advisable for the House at this present objective moment to give out as its opinion that Devnagri should be adopted as a common script for all the regional languages. I am myself attracted to the idea of a single script and I confess that I have a soft corner for Roman script, though I have no time to go into any details in regard to the advisability of Roman script being adopted. I know also that under the Constitution it is Devnagri script which is set out to be the form in which the official language is going to be expressed. Sir, I feel, however, that it is necessary, if we can, as soon as possible, to get a common script in which we can convey our ideas and only till very recently in the army the *Fauji Akhbar* came out in the Roman script and, I am sure, it did a good deal of very valuable work.

I know very well that the Nagari script is, phonetically speaking, very nearly perfect and it is most scientifically constructed and perhaps, except for the sound "Z", there is no other sound which can come out of the human tongue which cannot be most scientifically formulated.

**Shri Sampath** (Namakkal): Even the Tamil "Pra" they cannot express.

**17.07 hrs.**

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** But the trouble is that we have in this country different linguistic units. At the present moment, I am talking only of the present day. We have in this country different linguistic units which do not appear at all ready to accept Devnagri as the common script for all their languages. I know my friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, has stated that one does not have to give up his own script in order to accept Devnagri but, after all, if Devnagri is officially recommended and imposed, so to speak, as a common script for the whole country, then, naturally, the result would be the virtual elimination of the other scripts. Now, whether we would like it or not, there is a great deal of feeling about these scripts. There is a feeling for the Gurumukhi script, for instance, which has created so much trouble for the Punjab, even though the difference between he Devnagri script and the Gurumukhi script is infinitesimal; even so, the attachment to the script is there. There is the Tamil script and in the

national museums you will find inscriptions in which the Tamil script is used, inscriptions which are 2,000 years old. There is a great deal of sentiment and emotion attached to this kind of script and there is, in large parts of our country, a feeling that the Hindi-speaking population, as far as their leading spokesmen are concerned, are perhaps trying to go a little too fast, and I have heard from my friends in Tamil Nad that the indications in the mile-posts are sometimes given in the Hindi script.

That is a kind of thing which naturally they object to. We have noticed also how, in the case of numerals, the use of international or Roman numerals which is enjoined by the Constitution is objected to by many who look upon the Nagari numerals to be also the proper kind of script to be employed. So, that being so, the atmosphere in the country today is such that the purposes of national integration are not likely to be served by the adoption of the Devnagari script as a common script for all the different languages.

At the same time I know that it is very important for us to try to make an effort. Gandhiji wanted Hindustani in the Nagari and the Persian script. That was his prescription. It was only after we got the Constitution that the Persian script is pushed out of the picture altogether. Personally I feel that the Persian script is a little too pictorial with too many dots and too many curves. It can hardly be printed. It cannot cater to the needs of the modern age. Therefore, the criterion should be as to how the necessities of modern life can be properly satisfied.

Nagari is perfect as far as phonetics is concerned, but as far as its appearance is concerned, its writing is concerned, its tpying is concerned, its printing is concerned, there are certain cumbrousnesses which still appertain to it, which cumbrousnesses are perhaps not to be noticed in the case of the Roman script, if you can make certain changes and adopt them to the needs of our country. But I am not asking that the Roman script be adopted. I only say that the Nagari script has also many special difficulties which we have to think of. Therefore let us take a long range view of the situation. As far as the short run is concerned, let us not try to make up our minds to have the Nagari script for all the regional languages. Let us postpone that decision for the future. But let us try to reform the Nagari script. There is a movement already to bring about certain changes in the Nagari script. Let us try to find out the essence of the question, the details, the application. Let us try to investigate as to whether the Nagari script or the Roman script or both could in some foreseeable future be adopted as a common script for all our regional languages. But for the time being let us not produce an impression in the country which would mean that the different regional scripts are going to be thrown overboard. If they are not going to be eliminated at least they are going to be toppled over, so to speak, by the predominance of the Nagari script. That is why I say, with all my admiration for the phonetic perfection of the Nagari script and with all my personal inclination to the adoption of one common script for all our languages, it does not seem advisable for the time being to express an opinion on behalf of the House that Nagari should be the form in which the different regional languages of our country should be expressed. That is how I look upon the matter. I have been trying to think aloud. That is why I wish to say that the resolution and the amendments as they have been put forward do not commend themselves in my opinion.

**आचार्य कृपलानी** : जिस भाई ने यह रेजोल्यूशन रखा है, वह बड़ा बहादुर मालूम है।

**Some Hon. Members:** English, English.

**Acharya Kripalani:** All right, have it in English. If you cannot understand my Hindi, I think you will never understand Hindi at all.... (*Interruption*).

I was saying that the hon. Mover of the Resolution is a very bold man. He thinks that such a proposition can find passage in this House. He is living in, what I should say a paradise of his own. The Indian people are today divided by so many things. They are not going to accept this proposition. As my hon. friend said, there is very little difference between Gurmukhi and Hindi, but, I do not know, they might shed blood to see that Gurmukhi prevails and Hindi does not prevail. There is very little difference, say, between Assamese and Bengali. But they will fight in order to keep the one or the other. When Tamilians say that their language is earlier than even the Sanskrit language and when they want a separate Tamilnad of their own, do you think that they are going to accept such a proposition? How do you think that in today's humanity, not to talk of India, anything that is reasonable can be accepted? Aristotle said, "Man is a rational animal". But he is the most irrational animal. So, however good it may be—and even though the Roman script could be a world-wide script—if we cannot be united on one script in India, how do you expect, however good the Roman script may be, that it will be accepted?

So I think that this proposition is such that it should be thrown out absolutely as an absurd proposition, though it is the most wise proposition. It will afford great facility to us to learn other languages, though it will benefit every State. But how do you expect this humanity to do anything that is right? And in India specially? People who cannot leave English today and take to Hindi, how do you expect them to take to one script? My hon. friend is a very optimistic young man. I think he will have to live for about twenty years more to understand his own country. Therefore, though it is a very good proposition, it should not be accepted because it is too good.

**डा० गोविन्द दास** (जबलपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं सब से पहले श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री जी को उन के बड़े सुन्दर और तर्कपूर्ण भाषण पर बधाई देता हूं । उन के भाषण के बाद दो भाषण और हुए—एक श्री मुकर्जी का और एक श्रद्धेय कृपालानी जी का । कृपालानी जी के भाषण से तो बहुत स्पष्ट हो गया कि चाहे उन्हों ने यह कहा हो कि इस प्रस्ताव को फैंक देना चाहिये, पर यथार्थ में वह इस प्रस्ताव के समर्थक हैं ।

**Shri Narasimhan** (Krishnagiri): You are interpreting him?

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : उन्हों ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है . .

**Acharya Kripalani:** I am not contradicting him.

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : . . . कि इस देश की एकता के लिये और हमारे इस प्राचीन देश में जितनी भाषायें हैं, उन सब को समझने के लिये इस से अच्छा और कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं हो सकता था ।

**Acharya Kripalani:** Really, he is becoming serious!

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : जहां तक श्री मुकर्जी का सम्बन्ध है, चूंकि वह बंगाल से आते हैं, इसलिये इस समय मुझे उन के भाषण पर आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ । मुझे याद है कि एक समय था, जब, नागरी लिपि हमारे देश की लिपि हो, सब से पहले इस की आवाज बंगाल से उठी थी । जब स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती कलकत्ता गये, उस समय वह अपने सब से प्रधान ग्रन्थ सत्यार्थ प्रकाश को संस्कृत में लिखने का विचार कर रहे थे, पर—मैं श्री

मुकर्जी को स्मरण कराना चाहता हूं---श्री केशव चन्द्र सेन के कहने से ....

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): What has he to do with Keshab Chandra Sen?

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : ....उन्हों ने अपना सत्यार्थ प्रकाश हिन्दी और देवनागरी लिपि में लिखा । यही स्थिति राजा राम मोहन राय, श्री बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी, नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की थी । किस किस का मैं नाम लूं ! बंगाल का इतना बड़ा समर्थन हिन्दी और देवनागरी लिपि का था और आज उस बंगाल में इस प्रकार का विरोध देख कर मुझे दुःख होता है ।

**आचार्य कृपालानी**: जो इतने बड़े आदमी नहीं कर सके, वह माननीय सदस्य करना चाहते हैं ।

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : जब बंगाली लिपि और देवनागरी लिपि में कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं है---हमारे देश की जितनी पूर्वी भाषायें हैं---उड़िया, असमिया, बंगाली---उन की लिपियों और देवनागरी लिपि में कोई बहुत अन्दर नहीं है---तब इस प्रकार का विरोध बंगाल से आये, इस से ज्यादा दुख की बात नहीं हो सकती ।

**श्री नरसिंहन्** (कृष्णगिरि) : दुःख क्यों होता है ?

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : यह भी मैं आप को बताता हूं । चूंकि मैं हिन्दी का बड़ा भारी समर्थक रहा हूं मेरी सुनीति बाबू से बात हुई थी । आप ने बहुत अच्छा किया जो यह प्रश्न किया । उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि यह प्रश्न लोअर एंड फ्रिशिड का है, यह प्रश्न नौकरियों का है, इसलिये बंगाल आज इस का इतना बड़ा विरोधी है, हिन्दी भाषा और देवनागरी लिपि का । मैंने उनसे स्पष्ट कहा कि अगर आप का यह खयाल है कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषी लोअर एंड फ्रिशिड के लिये, नौकरियों के लिये, हिन्दी का समर्थन करते हैं तो यह आप की बड़ी भारी भूल है । मैं ने आज तक कभी भी इस दृष्टि से हिन्दी का समर्थन नहीं किया है । हमारा तो विश्वास है कि यदि हम को देश को एक सूत्र में बांधे रखना है तो यहां एक भाषा की आवश्यकता है और एक भाषा के साथ एक लिपि की भी आवश्यकता है । जहां तक नौकरियों का मामला है, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन ने, हिन्दी भाषा भाषी समर्थकों ने कई बार कहा है कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों को कोई सरकारी नौकरी तब तक नहीं मिलनी चाहिये जब तक कि वे देश की एक और भाषा में परीक्षा पास न कर लें । मैं अभी भी आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों को कभी कोई सरकारी नौकरी नहीं मिलनी चाहिये जब तक कि वे हिन्दी भाषा के साथ साथ कम से कम एक और भारतीय भाषा में पारंगत न हो जायें . .

**सभापति महोदय** : इस प्रस्ताव का संबंध भाषा से नहीं है, लिपि से है ।

**आचार्य कृपालानी** : अगर वह इसका समर्थन कर दें, तो इन की स्पीच ही खत्म हो जायें ।

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : जहां तक लिपि का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के एकीकरण के लिये एक लिपि की आवश्यकता है । यदि हमारी सभी भाषायें एक ही लिपि में लिखी जायें तो उन सब भाषाओं के साहित्य को हम अच्छी तरह से समझ सकेंगे ।

देवनागर पत्र का यहां जिक्र किया गया है । अभी भी संसदीय हिन्दी परिषद् के द्वारा त्रैमासिक देवनागर निकलता है और उस का बहुत बड़ा स्वागत हुआ है । देश में सर्वत्र ही उस का स्वागत हुआ है । जहां तक विरोध का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं प्रायः घूमता रहता हूं और इस सम्बन्ध में विचार विमर्श भी करता रहता हूं । मेरा

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

अपना अनुभव यह है कि देवनागरी लिपि का यदि कहीं विरोध आज है तो वह केवल इस देश के दो राज्यों में है, एक बंगाल में, जहां के विरोध को देख कर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है और दूसरे तमिलनाड में । बाकी प्रान्तों का

**आचार्य कृपालानी** : पंजाब का क्या हाल है ?

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : जहां तक पंजाब का सम्बन्ध है पंजाबी भाषा और हिन्दी भाषा का जो झगड़ा है वह बहुत सरलता के साथ निपट सकता है क्योंकि गुरुमुखी में और देवनागरी में कोई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर नहीं है । पंजाबी भाषी जो लोग हैं, वे अभी अपने विचार आप के सामने रख देंगे ।

**चौ० रणबीर सिंह** (रोहतक) : वहां झगड़ा पंजाबी सूबे के बारे में है ।

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : पंजाबी सूबे का भी झगड़ा है । भाषा का सम्बन्ध इस से बहुत कम है । उस में राजनीति है . . . .

**श्री नरसिंहम्** : राजनीति सब में आ सकती है ।

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : मेरा अनुभव यह है कि तामिलनाड और बंगाल को छोड़ कर बाकी देश में न लिपि को ले कर कोई विरोध है और न भाषा को ले कर ही । लोग दक्षिण को प्राय: देवनागरी लिपि के विरुद्ध बताते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आन्ध्र में मैं ने कभी कोई विरोध नहीं देखा है इस देवनागरी लिपि का मैं ने केरल में कोई विरोध नहीं देखा । मैंने कर्नाटक में कोई विरोध इस देवनागरी लिपि का नहीं देखा है । दक्षिण के चार राज्यों में से तीन राज्य देवनागरी लिपि के पक्ष में हैं । उत्तर भारत में भी मैं ने जैसा निवेदन किया एक बंगाल को छोड़ कर कहीं देवनागरी का विरोध नहीं है ।

हमारे माननीय सदस्य प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने बहुत स्पष्ट कहा है कि हम दूसरी भाषाओं की जो लिपियां हैं, उन के विरोधी नहीं हैं । हम उन का उतना ही आदर करते हैं, जितना कि देवनागरी का करते हैं । मैं तो आप से एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि हम हिन्दी का प्रचार करना चाहते हैं तो एक तरफ हम को देवनागरी लिपि की आवश्यकता है तो दूसरी तरफ हम को इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि हिन्दी साहित्य भिन्न भिन्न भाषाओं की लिपियों में लिखा जाए । भिन्न भिन्न भाषाओंकी लिपियों में यदि हिन्दी साहित्य लिखा जाये तो उस का अधिक प्रचार होगा, ऐसा हमारा विश्वास है । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हम देवनागरी लिपि को सब भाषाओं के लिये प्रयुक्त करना चाहते हैं तो इस का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हम किसी भाषा के विरोधी हैं । सब भाषाओं के प्रति हमारी समान पूज्य भावना है, समान आदर है, समान श्रद्धा है । हम कोई रोमन लिपि के भी विरुद्ध नहीं है । कोई भी साहित्यकार किसी भाषा का, किसी लिपि का विरोधी नहीं हो सकता है । मुझे बहुत लोग , अनेक बार गलत समझते हैं । मैं हमेशा यह कहता रहा हूं कि अंग्रेजी भाषा का मैं भगत हूं, रोमन लिपि का भी मैं भक्त हूं । पर जिस तरह से गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि अंग्रेजी के वे मित्र हैं, पर अंग्रेजी राज इस देश में अस्वाभाविक है और उसे समाप्त होना चाहिये । उसी प्रकार मेरा कहना है कि हम को रोमन लिपि से भी प्रेम है, अंग्रेजी भाषा से भी प्रेम है, हम अंग्रेजी भाषा सीखें, रोमन लिपि सीखें, इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन जिस प्रकार अंग्रेजी राज्य इस देश में अस्वाभाविक था उसी प्रकार रोमन लिपि भी इस देश में अस्वाभाविक है और वह इतने पुराने और इतने सुसंस्कृत देश में कभी भी स्वीकृत नहीं हो सकती । वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए देश में अगर एकता लानी है एक दूसरे के साथ सम्पर्क बढ़ाना है और देश की हर भाषा के साहित्य को समझना है तो हम को एक लिपि की आवश्यकता है और

वह लिपि देवनागरी लिपि ही हो सकती है । उसी के साथ दूसरी जो लिपियां हैं, उन में भी हमारी श्रद्धा है, भक्ति है, और उन को भी हमें उसी आदर की दृष्टि से देखना है जिस आदर की दृष्टि से हम देवनागरी लिपि को देखते हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं ।

**श्रीमति लक्ष्मी बाई** (विकाराबाद) : मुझे भी पांच मिनट बोलने के लिये, सभापति महोदय, दिये जायें ।

**सभापति महोदय** : बहुत अच्छा ।

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy** (Vellore): While appreciating the object that the hon Mover has in his mind in moving this resolution, namely that he wants to have a certain literary unity in this country rather than political unity—I think this is the view that he must have had in his mind—ultimately, I have to say that he has not stated the position correctly, as Acharya Kripalani has said. Not only should he live for twenty years more, but I wish that he lives for many more years to study the entire problem of India. So far as this aspect is concerned, I should say that he is immature, and the resolution that he has brought is inopportune, and it is going to create confusion which is already worse confounded. As it is, we have seen.....

**Acharya Kripalani:** We have already created confusion in you. And you are taking it seriously.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** I have quoted Acharya Kripalani with a view to substantiate the stand that he has taken, but now he says that I have taken it very seriously. Unless we show some sort of sign of weakness or of strength in our case, we may not be able to put forth all our points in the best manner. From that point of view also, I am taking it seriously. It may be taken as light seriousness or serious seriousness. All the same, I have to say a few more things to oppose this resolution tooth and nail.

As Acharya Kripalani has said the Constitution provides for the spreading of the Hindi language and the development of the Indian languages. But the Hindi language itself is of recent origin, just about two hundred or three hundred years old. Although it has derived inspiration from Sanskrit which is about five thousand years old, still, it has to develop further. At present, it has not gone beyond its own circle. Dr. Govind Das is well-versed in Hindi, and he is trying his best to propagate Hindi, but he goes only within a radius of 200 or 300 miles. He never goes beyond that. That is the way in which he is spreading Hindi. I would request him to see the background of the Indian political situation.

The present time is inopportune for the change that is advocated for this reason namely that before developing the language itself with reverence, and at a time when the other languages are developing themselves, it is too early to think of changing the script. In the Western countries and in the East European countries, we have seen that all the languages are written in the Roman script. I do not thereby say that we should also have the Roman script, though my idea is that we must have the Roman script. When the Britishers were ruling this country, Hindi or Hindustani was the language that was used in the Army, because they knew the force behind it, and they were aware of the vibrating power that Hindi or Hindustani had got. How are they to learn it? Have you not seen in the Army that they are using the Hindustani and Hindi languages in Roman script? Why? Because it has got only 26 alphabets whereas in Hindi we have got as many 200 or 300. In Tamil there are 200. I am speaking of the alphabets. But with 26 alphabets, it is easy to work the entire scheme. You see in the tribal areas that they have resorted to the Roman script, because it is easy to learn. They write only in that script. For the present, we have got something in common in the English language. If you resort to these 26 alphabets, it will be a very good scheme, that is, adopting

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the Roman script. But I say that is not possible, because we are allergic to the Roman script and the English language. As such, it is also inopportune on my part to insist upon having the Roman script.

But I say this much. At a time when we are thinking of regional languages, the Hindi language can never become the national language or official language. The only enemy of the Hindi language is the regional languages. In our States, it is the regional language that we want to develop. In Tamil Nad, it is Tamil, in Maharashtra, it is the Marathi language. You yourselves have created all this confusion; you yourselves created a scheme by which you are killing Hindi. After the constitution of linguistic States, it is the regional languages that they want to develop. You have given a blank cheque for that. So they would certainly have regional languages rather than think of Hindi or the Devnagri script. Whenever the States, want to communicate with the Central Government, they will resort to the English language, because English is already there as subsidiary. It is something which we have got alongside our regional languages, though it may not have sanction behind it under the Constitution.

So my hon. friend is having a very fine idea. Instead of coming through the front door, he wants to have it brought in and the Hindi language shoved on other people in an indirect way.

**Acharya Kripalani:** Very clever.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** I do not quite catch what Acharya Kripalani has said. But I must also make my point and in doing so I must adduce arguments in my favour which may not be in his favour.

So I say the time is not ripe for us to think of this. First of all, let us develop the language. Only this morning, the Finance Minister said that we cannot make a child an adult in a short time. For that, some time must pass. Therefore, before you develop your own language and see the languages of other people, do not begin to expand it by change in script and have an ambitious plan to make it the language of the whole country. As a matter of fact, Tamil is supposed to be 5000 years old, older than Sanskrit. Its culture, tradition and enrichment are as vast as those of Sanskrit. Sanskrit has got a catholicity in that it has gone beyond India. But Tamil has remained confined to a limited area. It has not gone beyond that. But it has its own enrichment, tradition and literature, which are so vast and have yet to be fully explored.

Therefore, this is not the time for taking any such move as proposed by the hon. Mover. He has focussed the attention of Members on this so that they can give their opinions as regards accepting that principle. But it does not serve any useful purpose. He is doing a disservice to himself as well as to the language and to the whole of India in proceeding with this move. Before trying to introduce literary unity in the country, he must think of political unity. As Acharya Kripalani has said, this is not the time for accepting this proposal. Some chance should be given for a second thought, to decide whether to accept it or not.

Therfore, I would oppose this Resolution, and would press my amendment. Then again, he States have to be consulted. They may have their reasons. Unless we have their approval, we cannot impose it in an indirect way on them. Therefore, I would ask him to withdraw this Resolution so that this will fizzle out, without any need for me to press my amendment.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): Apart from sentimental drapery cloaking the issue, the question that faces us today is whether we want a common script or not in the context of an

India emerging into freedom and nationhood. The opinion that goes counter to this is that India like a lotus and the different scripts and languages are like the petals of this lotus, and it is the individual fragrance of the petals that contributes to the composite fragrance of the lotus. But then we have to think of India as a whole. When we have to think of our India as a whole, we have to think about the emotional integration of this vast country, and what other people have succeeded in achieving, India should also succeed in achieving. Therefore, Gandhiji was right when he advocated a common script for all Indian languages in 1937, but it does not mean that that would result in obliterating the different Indian languages. He wanted the different Indian languages to live, blossom forth with all their wealth of associations, with all their traditions, with all their beauty, with all their charm. Therefore, we have to bear in mind that accepting a common script does not mean that we are trying to obliterate the existence or to dissipate the life and existence of other languages.

There are about 20 scripts in India, and there are more than 200 languages in India. The argument is this: if 200 languages could be written in 20 scripts, why could we not reduce the number of 20 script into one script. This is also true that there is apprehension that that if this is allowed, if a common script is accepted, that might mean the death of certain languages, but as far as I know, no language with a history of its own, with a tradition of its own, with a group of people speaking that language, ever dies. It cannot die.

We have to have that emotional integration as I have said, and I feel that if we adopt the Devanagiri script or any other common script, that would mean that the wealth, the cultural wealth, of the different languages becomes accessible to us. For instance, I have translated the great Tamil epic *Silappadigaram* into Assamese—the story of Kovalan and Kannagi. I had to translate that from English. If I had known the script, possibly I would have understood the language, because, basically speaking, all languages have a common source in India, and Rev. Tyssul Davies is right when he says that no soul, howsoever great, has appeared on the soil of India during the last 3,000 years who was not inspired by the philosophy or culture of Aryavarta. If this is so, there is a link, there is an association.

When I talk of this emotional integration, I want to cite the example of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Empire existed for 500 years, but during this long history of 500 years, no attempt was made to integrate it socially or emotionally. The Turks ruled it. They were in a minority except in Anatolia, and there were the other races, the Arabs, the Kunds, the Armenians etc., but these were the people who were ruled by a minority, but that minority never thought of emotional and social integration of the people. It was Kamal Ataturk who had the vision, the wisdom, to think of consolidating that State in point of emotional integration, in point of social integration. Mere political and administrative integration is meaningless, unless and until political and administrative integration can draw its sap from emotional and social integration.

Gandhiji was a practical idealist, and that is why he talked of a common script as far back as 1937, but that was an age when we were not a divided people. We had a sense of urgency in us, a sense of nationhood in us, but now things have gone apart. And then, we think in different terms, and there is competition in coming up. That is quite natural. When freedom comes, there is urge, there is aspiration like that. But Gandhiji could visualise this picture, and that is why, while the whole nation was engaged strenuously in the fight for freedom, achieving freedom for this country, Gandhiji was constantly propagating the idea that there should

[Shri Hem Barua]

be a common script. Now, then Prof. Mukerjee has spoken of Roman script as a common script. The only argument that is advanced in favour of the Roman script is that if we accept the Roman script, then we become accessible to Europe and South East Asia. But Roman script does not fit into our phonetic system. As a phonetic proposition, it is a wrong proposition. But there might be a counter argument that we can write or use the Roman script with diacritical marks. But when diacritical marks are too many in a script, they not only involve a strenuous process in writing but also deface the beauty of the script. There may be another argument. We can write the Roman script without diacritical marks. If we do so, then we destroy our phonetic system, as Shri Shastri pointed out. I have heard the people making their announcements in the All India Radio and in the English news. They said Taroon Kanti Gause for Tarun Kanti Ghosh. This is because they use the Roman script. That is why it is vitiated.

Prof. Mukerjee has said that Devanagiri script is not a handsome script and that it does not have any beauty. But I for myself find a lot of beauty in it. It is the curves in letters of a particular script, as the curves in a woman's body, that add beauty to a script, and the Devanagiri script is rich beauty.

About the Roman script, let me quote from Shri Nehru's autobiography:

> "The success (of the Roman script) in Turkey and Central Asia had impressed me and the obvious arguments in its favour were weighty. But even so, I was not convinced. I knew well that it did not stand the faintest chance of being adopted in present-day India. There would be the most violent opposition to it from all groups, nationalist, religious, Hindu, Muslim, old and new. And I feel that the opposition would not be merely based on emotion."

Prof. Mukerjee said something about Urdu and the Persian script. Gandhiji advocated the learning of the Persian script and said that Hindi should be written both in the Persian and Devanagiri scripts. When Gandhiji wanted to learn both the scripts, he did not advocate the cause of the Urdu script to be recognised as the common script for all the Indian languages. On the other hand, in 1939, he advocated the cause of the Devanagiri script to be recognised as a common script for all the Indian languages. When he wanted us to learn both the scripts, we must not forget that India was one and was not partitioned into two States, as we are partitioned today and therefore, this solution was offered only as a neutral so'ution.

**Shri Tangamani:** You want a Hindu script.

**Shri Hem Barua:** This is not a Hindu script. If we have to adopt a common script, I would say that you should adopt Devanagiri script; because of its numerical superiority, it stands a better chance. If we say that India needs a common script, then because Devanagiri is the script of the official language of the Union, it stands a better chance. There is one merit also. Monier Williams calls it 'the most symmetrical and perfect alphabet in the world'. European Sanscritists are also of the opinion that Devanagiri alphabet is more perfect than any which obtains in Europe.

Whatever it might be, if it is decided that we should have a common script. I will say that Devanagiri scropt would be justifying its claim for recognition. But I would agree with Prof. Mukerjee on one thing. We must not hasten. We must not try to put

spokes into the wheels of speed because there is the danger that not only the spokes but the wheel might also collapse.

Therefore, Sir, I find the report of the Language Commission very enlightening. The report of the Language Commission says: "let the people learn the Devanagiri script, let them learn their own regional script also, both the scripts will be at their choice and in the process of history a common script will come". That is the Devnagiri script by common consent, as the Language Commission says, that will evolve and that will come to take its place.

I would, therefore, sound a note of caution. I would caution that we should not be in a hurry. We should not try to super-impose it in the interests of emotional or social integration immediately. But the process once started would take a shape of its own and I am confident that this would come.

**17.46 hrs.**

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I entirely agree with the comment in the report of the Official Language Commission where the members of the Commission have said:

> "We would therefore abjure any form of action savouring of compulsion in this behalf and advocate merely the use of the Devnagiri script for the writing of the regional languages at the option of the writer, so that the script may merely have currency alongside of the scripts in which the respective regional languages are written at present."

They have given a solution. They do not say that there should be compulsion so far as the acceptance of Devnagiri script is concerned. They say that the process might start but it must be left to the option of the writer in a particular language group. If it flourishes, if it takes a stride, let it flourish along with the regional script.

Therefore, Sir, let me conclude with the words: let there be no compulsion, let there be no hot haste, let there be no hurry and things would take their own course.

**ज्ञानी गु० सिं० मुसाफिर** (अमृतसर) : मि० स्पीकर, सर, जो प्रस्ताव शास्त्री जी ने इस वक्त हाउस के सामने पेश किया है, उस में जो स्पिरिट है देश की यकजहती की, उस को मैं मानता हूं और आज से बहुत साल पहले कांस्टीट्युएन्ट असेम्बली में, मेरा यह ख्याल है, सब से पहले मैं ने कहा था कि हमारी जितनी भी चीजें एक हो जायें, उस से हमारे देश की यकजहती बढ़ेगी । यदि सारे देश के लिये एक देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट हो जाये, तो यह भी सारे देश-वासियों को एक सतह पर लाने का जरिया है । और मैं ने यह बात यूं ही नहीं कह दी थी । उस के पीछे शक्ति थी । जहां तक पंजाब का ताल्लुक है, जहां आज जबान और स्क्रिप्ट के सम्बन्ध में झगड़े कुछ तेज हैं, उस वक्त हालत यह थी कि पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी की सीनेट की मीटिंग में जो लोग पंजाबी के हामी थे, उन्हों ने कहा था कि कोई स्क्रिप्ट हो जाये,—बेशक देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट हो जाये, हमें इस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन जो हिन्दी के हामी थे, उन्हों ने नहीं माना था और वे मीटिंग से वाक आउट कर गये थे ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I was in the Chair at that time.

**ज्ञानी गु० सिं० मुसाफिर** : शर्मा जी को फादर आफ यूनिवर्सिटी कहा जाता है । वह उस वक्त चेयर पर थे और वह बड़े इम्पार्टेंट मेम्बर यूनिवर्सिटी सीनेट के रहे हैं और अब भी हैं ।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस के पीछे एक शक्ति थी, एक ताकत थी । आज भी मैं महसूस करता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव की जो स्पिरिट है, उस के साथ मैं इत्तिफाक करता हूं और यह भी मैं मानता हूं कि अगर किसी वक्त

[ज्ञानी गु० सिं० मुसाफिर]

हमारी खुशकिस्मती का यह मौका आये कि हम इस पर इत्तिफाक करें कि हमारे देश की एक लिपि होनी चाहिये, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह देवनागरी लिपि ही है, जो ठीक हमारे देश के मुताबिक हो सकती है। जिस वक्त मैं ने इन ख्यालात का इजहार किया था, उस वक्त मेरे मन में यह गुमान तक भी न था कि हमारे देश में जबान की बिना पर भी कभी झगड़े हो सकते हैं। मजहब के नाम पर या और तरह से तो झगड़े हो सकते हैं, मगर लैंगुएज की बिना पर झगड़ों का हमें बिल्कुल ख्याल तक न था। जिस वक्त कांस्टिट्युएंट असेम्बली में देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट में हिन्दी को राष्ट्रीय भाषा बनाने का सवाल था, उस वक्त हम बड़े तत्पर रहे और इतना ही नहीं बड़ी गर्मा गर्मी भी उस वक्त हुई। खुद हमारी पार्टी मीटिंग में बड़ी गर्मा गर्मी थी। शायद मेरे उस वक्त के साथी जानते ही होंगे कि एक आध वोट का ही फर्क रहा था। हम हिन्दी वालों के साथ पूरी तरह से सहमत थे। मगर वक्त गुजरता गया। उस वक्त जब मैं ने कांस्टीटुएंट असैम्बली में इस के हक में कहा तो बंगाल के भाई मेरे साथ बहुत नाराज हुए, तमिलनाड के भाई बहुत नाराज हुए और हमारे लीडर्ज में से भी कुछ ने मेरे इस रवैये पर नाराजगी का इजहार किया कि क्यों मैं ने बढ़ कर यह बात कह दी। मतलब यह कि नाराजगी को मैं ने मोल लिया। मैं आज महसूस करता हूं और मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं है कहने में कि हमारा अब भी यही कनविक्शन है। हम ने यह सब कुछ किया। मगर आज पंजाब में एक सैंक्शन है जो कि हमारी जो अपनी जबान है जिस के मुताल्लिक हमारे जजबात हैं, जिस को हम बोलते हैं, जबान ही वह इन्कारी है। मुझे एक शेर याद आता है—

जमाने से अदावत का सबब थी दोस्ती जिनकी
उन्हीं को दुश्मनी हम से, जमाना इस को कहते हैं

कहने का मतलब यह है कि हालात ऐसे पैदा हो गये हैं कि अपनी जबान से ही इन्कार होने लग गया है।

मुझे उस वक्त का मामला भी याद है जब कि लैंगुएज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर हमारे दोनों हाउसिज जो हैं, उन की सभा बैठी थी। सेठ जी और दूसरे कई मैम्बर साहिबान उस के मैम्बर थे। आज मेरी जबान पर स्वर्गीय पन्त जी का नाम आता है। यह हमारी बन-किस्मती है कि एक एक करके वे लोग हमारे बीच से उठ गये हैं जो मामलों को सुलझा देने की शक्ति रखते थे। पहली मीटिंग में ही इस कद्र तनाव था लैंगुएज के मामले पर कि यह डर होता था कि शायद हम लड़ कर उठेंगे। सेठ जी, मैं और कुछ और साथी पन्त जी की कोठी पर इकट्ठा हुए तो कुछ बातें हम ने ऐसी कहीं कि जिस से यह मामला अच्छी तरह से सुलझ जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि पन्त जी उस वक्त अगर उस कमेटी के चेयरमैन न होते तो मेरा ख्याल नहीं कि ऐसी अच्छी रिपोर्ट जिस पर कोई खास डाइसेंट भी न लिखा जाये, हमारे सामने पेश की जा सकती थी। मैं समझता हूं कि सेठ जी मेरे साथ इस बात में सहमत होंगे।

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : बिल्कुल।

**ज्ञानी गु० सिं० मुसाफिर** : उस वक्त इस कद्र तनाव था। इस तनाव में और इस कशमकश के होते हुए क्या यह रेज्योलूशन आज पास हो सकता है और अगर हो सकता है तो इस पर अमल हो सकता है और क्या हम लोगों को इस के बारे में सहमत कर सकते है। अभी सेठ जी ने कहा कि बंगाल और एक और प्राविंस में इसका विरोध है। उन को टोकते हुए आचार्य कृपलानी ने कहा पंजाब की क्या हालत है। मैं नहीं समझता पंजाब के लोग जो एक वक्त इस के बारे में सहमत थे, आज वे इस बात के लिये सहमत होंगे कि गुरमुखी लिपि में जो पंजाबी लिखी जाती है, उसकी वे छोड़ दें। अगर हमारी राय अब भी यही है कि अगर कुछ हो सकता है, तो इस मामले में

हो। आज भी मेरा विश्वास वही है जो कि कांस्टीट्युएंट असैम्बली में जब यह मसला पेश हुआ था, उस वक्त था कि पंजाबी जबान गुरमुखी लिपि में ही ठीक लिखी जा सकती है। मगर मेरे अन्दर जो जजबात थे वे देश की यकजहती के थे, देश की यकजहती की ख्वाहिश थी और वह ख्वाहिश अब भी उसी तरह से मौजूद है जिस तरह से इस से पहले थी। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि देश की यकजहती के लिये आप एक लिपि की बात कहते हैं, हम तो सब कुछ कुर्बान कर सकते हैं, अगर देश में यकजहती आ सकती हो। जो भी कुर्बानी इस काम के लिये हमें करनी पड़े, उस को करने में हमें कोई उज्र नहीं है, कोई संकोच नहीं है। मगर यह देखना है और यह सोचना है कि इस प्रस्ताव को पास कर देने से क्या ऐसा हो सकता है।

मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि इस प्रस्ताव का वक्त तब आयेगा जब इस को प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी नहीं पेश करेंगे बल्कि गुरुमुख सिंह मुसाफिर पेश करेगा और इस की ताईद बंगाल का कोई माननीय सदस्य या तामिलनाड का कोई माननीय सदस्य करेगा। उस वक्त यह प्रस्ताव [illegible]ना चाहिये। आज वक्त नहीं है, इस को लाने [illegible] यह जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है अव्वल तो यह पास नहीं होगा और अगर पास हो भी जाये तो कागज का पुर्जा बन कर रह जायेगा, इस पर कोई अमल नही हो पायेगा। मुझे उम्मीद नहीं कि जो इस वक्त देवनागरी लिपि के हामी हैं, वे भी इस वक्त इस पोजीशन में हैं कि इस के हक में वोट दें। सरकारी पार्टी को तो छोड़ दीजिये। अपोजीशन ने भी जिन ख्यालात का इजहार किया है, उस से यह बिल्कुल साफ बात हो जाती है कि यह प्रस्ताव शायद पास नहीं हो सकेगा। और पास हो भी जाये तो इस वक्त इसपर अमल नहीं हो सकेगा।

हमें देखना है कि कहां से कहां हम चले गये हैं। कब तो वह वक्त था जब कि मैं कांस्टीट्युएंट असैम्बली में खड़े हो कर कह सकता था कि यह चीज हो लेकिन आज यह हालत हो गई है यह सिर्फ पंजाब की बात नहीं है, असम की बात भी हमारे सामने है---कि जबान की बिना पर जब कि दूसरे मुल्कों ने यकजहती कर ली है, दूसरे मुल्क आपस में युनाइटेड हो गये हैं, हम इतने बदकिस्मत हैं कि हम लड़ाई झगड़े करते फिर रहे हैं। इस हद तक हम चले जाते हैं कि गोली, लाठी और बारूद की जरूरत हम को महसूस होती है और इस का सहारा हमारी सरकार को लेना पड़ता है।

मूवर महोदय से मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि उन्हों ने अपने जजबात का इजहार कर लिया है और इस को अब वह वापिस ले लें क्योंकि इस वक्त इस पर अमल होने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। मैं अपनी राय को नहीं बतलता हूं, यह ख्याल रहे। मेरे भाव वही हैं। वही मुलझे हुए मेरे ख्याल हैं। मैं पंजाबी जबान में लिखता हूं। यह वक्त की बात है कि पालिटिक्स की इस गर्दिश में मैं आ गया हूं वर्ना निजी तौर पर, व्यक्तिगत तौर पर, साहित्य लिखने की तरफ ही मेरा झुकाव है। मैं पंजाबी में लिखता हूं। पंजाब में हम पंजाबी और उर्दू भी जानते थे। उर्दू तो रही नहीं, इस वास्ते पंजाबी में ही किताबें लिख कर मैं अपने जजबात का इजहार कर लेता हूं। जबान के मुताल्लिक हमारे कुछ जजबात हैं और जब इधर उधर से जबान पर चोट होती है, तो थोड़ा सा महसूस होता है। मगर देश का ख्याल है, देश की यकजहती का ख्याल है और उसे हमें हमेशा मद्देनजर रखना है और वह रहा है। वह नम्बर १ पर रहा है। इसलिये जैसा मैं ने कहा कि देश की खातिर हम सब कुछ कुर्बान कर सकते हैं, मगर इस प्रस्ताव का मैं समझता हूं कि आज वक्त नहीं है और इस को वापिस ले लिया जाना चाहिये।

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Sampath.

**Shri Sampath** *rose*—

**Some Hon. Members:** The time may be extended.

**Mr. Speaker:** Do hon. Members want this to be continued on the next day?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. This will be continued on the next day.

**18.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 20, 1961/Phalguna 29, 1882 (Saka).*

[*Friday, March 17, 1961/Phalguna 26, 1882 (Saka)*]


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| 942 Sunken vessels in the Hooghly | 5546—49 |
| 943 Anti-corruption Organisation on Railways | 5549—51 |
| 945 Twin Pioneer aircraft | 5551-52 |
| 947 Loan for hotels | 5552-53 |
| 948 Welfare Officers in P. & T.Department | 5553-54 |
| 950 Planning-*cum*-district Panchayat Officer | 5554-55 |
| 951 Export of sugar to U.S.A. | 5555—59 |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | 5559—5606 |
| *S.Q.No.* | |
| 930 Aviation base at Begumpet | 5559 |
| 931 Automatic Post Card Selling Machine | 5560 |
| 938 Package programme | 5560-61 |
| 939 Rail line with Baberghat and Hili | 5561 |
| 944 Departmental catering | 5561 |
| 946 Indian Railway Commission for Malaya | 5562 |
| 949 Recommendations of Co-ordination Committee | 5,[illegible]-63 |
| 952 Agricultural Commission | 5563 |
| *U.S.Q. No.* | |
| 1844 Aid by Food and Agriculture Organisation | 5563-64 |
| 1845 Food and Agricultural Organisation | 5564 |
| 1846 Waiting halls on N. Railway | 5565 |
| 1847 Motor accidents in Tripura | 5565-66 |
| 1848 Shipping charges for inmnport of crude oil | 5566 |
| 1849 Twenty Years Road Plaan | 5566-67 |
| 1850 Headquarters of Central Tobacco Committee | 5567 |
| 1851 Tungabhadra High Level Canal | 5568 |
| 1852 Platform at Kurduwadi Station | 5568 |
| 1853 Deep-sea fishing in Orissa | 5568-69 |
| 1854 Bridge on National High-Way No. 7 | 5569 |
| 1855 Health Centres on N. Railway | 5569-70 |
| 1856 Porters at Mukerian station | 5570 |
| 1857 Batala junction | 5570 |
| 1858 Catering licences to S. C. on N. Railway | 5571 |
| 1859 Railway Protection Force on C. Railway | 5571-72 |
| 1860 Bridges on Northern Railway | 5572 |
| 1861 Loading of wagons on Railways | 5572-73 |
| 1862 Medical facilities | 5573 |
| 1863 Co-axial cable project | 5573 |
| 1864 Prevention of soil erosion in Himachal Pradesh | 5573-74 |
| 1865 Irrigation Schemes in Chamba District (Himachal Pradesh) | 5575 |
| 1866 Consumption of vegetables | 5575-76 |
| 1867 Medial college in Orissa | 5576 |
| 1868 Telephone and telegraph facilities | 5576-77 |
| 1869 Marine Officers of Calcutta Port | 5577 |
| 1870 Ship repairs | 5577-78 |
| 1871 Special trains for Magh Mela | 5578 |
| 1872 Heart disease | 5578-79 |
| 1873 Homoeopathic medicines | 5579 |
| 1874 National bird | 5580 |
| 1875 Gurgaon water supply scheme | 5580-81 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*


| S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---|---|---|
| 1876 | Regulation of clinics and nursing homes | 5581 |
| 1877 | Dam on Bagh river | 5581-82 |
| 1878 | Lower Selection Grade in P. & T. | 5582-83 |
| 1879 | Soil conservation scheme from Orissa | 5583 |
| 1880 | Kathua-Madhopur Rail Link | 5584 |
| 1881 | Light house in Andorth Island | 5584-85 |
| 1882 | Supply of sugar to Madras | 5585 |
| 18383 | Kharam Lok and Mungshangkhong Hydro-Schemes in Manipur | 5586 |
| 1884 | Supply of equipment to Agriculturists in Manipur | 5586 |
| 1885 | Timber treating plant in Manipur | 5587 |
| 1886 | Evaluation Committee in Manipur | 5587 |
| 1887 | Flower shows | 5987-88 |
| 1888 | Agricultural loans for Manipur | 5588 |
| 1889 | Shortage of postal staff in Madras Circle | 5588-89 |
| 1890 | Development of Agartala town | 5589 |
| 1891 | Small pox in Punjab | 5590 |
| 1892 | Appointments in Civil Aviation Deptt. | 5590—92 |
| 1893 | Telegraph Offices in U.P. | 5592 |
| 1894 | Cooperative Societies | 5592-93 |
| 1895 | Fisheries in Gujarat | 5994 |
| 1896 | Poultry Development in Punjab | 5594-95 |
| 1897 | Leprosy control in Punjab | 5595-96 |
| 1898 | Experiments *re* : Angora Buck in Himachal Pradesh | 5596-97 |
| 1899 | Shortage of nutritious food in Himachal Pradesh | 5597 |
| 1900 | Snowdon Hospital, Himachal Pradesh | 5597-98 |
| 1901 | Upper Banganga Project, Madhya Project | 5598-99 |
| 1902 | Bagh River Project | 5599 |
| 1903 | Recommissioning of old and condemned wagons | 5599-5600 |
| 1904 | Disease of Betelnut palms | |
| 1905 | Salandi Project in Orissa | 5600 |
| 1906 | Medium irrigation projects in Orissa | 5600-01<br>5601 |
| 1907 | Increase in price of rice and wheat in Delhi | 5601-02 |
| 1908 | N.E.S. Blocks in Orissa | 5602 |
| 1909 | Tantighai Project in Orissa | 5602-03 |
| 1910 | Gazetted Officers in Department of Food | 5603-04 |
| 1911 | Delhi Milk Scheme | 5604 |
| 1912 | Delhi Milk Scheme | 5604 |
| 1913 | Construction of roads | 5605 |
| 1914 | Special trains during Queen's visit | 5605-06 |
| 1915 | Derailment of wagons on S. Railway | 5606 |

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . 5606-09

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions given notice of by Sarvashri Khushwaqt Rai and Braj Raj Singh regarding reported military preparations by Chinese along Sikkim and Bhutan borders

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 5610—14

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi called the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs to the reported inadequate response from the West Bengal refugee population to settle down in Dandakaranya Reclamation area. The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) made a statement in regard thereto and also laid on the Table a detailed Statement.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 5615-18

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) Appropriation Accounts (Posts and Telegraphs), 1959-60 and Audit Report, 1961 thereon under Article 151 (i) of the Constitution.

(ii) Audit Report, Railways 1961, under Article 151(i) of the Constitution.

(iii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways for 1959-60, Part I—Review.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(*iv*) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1959-60, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts.

(*v*) Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts, Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, 1959-60.

(2) A copy of Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(3) A copy of review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation.

(4) A copy of each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(*i*) Annual Report of the Eastern Shipping Corporation limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(*ii*) Annual Report of the Western Shipping Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 250, dated the 4th March, 1961.

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 251 dated the 4th March, 1961.

(6) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 253 dated the 4th March, 1961 under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further Amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960.

(7) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 226 dated the 15th February, 1961, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(8) A copy of each of the following Notifications :—

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 267 dated the 4th March, 1961 rescinding S.R.O. Nos. 1554 and 1555 dated the 7th July, 1956, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 269 dated the 1st March, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956, making certain further amendment to the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Rules, 1956.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . . 5618-19

Secretary reported two messages from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the following Bills :—

(*i*) The U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961 passed by Lok Sabha on the 6th March, 1961.

(*ii*) The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1961, passed by Lok Sabha on the 14th March, 1961.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER . 5619

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) made a statement correcting the answer given on the 16th February, 1961 to Starred Question No. 45 by Shri P.G. Deb and others regarding Ayurvedic Research Courses in Medical Colleges and to a supplementary by Shri Chandra Shankar thereon.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION 5620—5703

General Discussion on the Budget (General), 1961-62 continued. The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) replied to the Debate and discussion was concluded.

DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT . . 5703—31

All the Demands for Grants on Account for 1960-61 in respect of the Budget (General) were voted in full.

BILL INTRODUCED . 5732

The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961.

BILL PASSED . . 5732—33

The Minister of Finance of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved that the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961, be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . COLUMNS 5733—36

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha) moved for the consideration of the Insurance (Amendment) Bill 1961.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS 5736

Seventy-ninth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION, NEGATIVED . 5736—58

Further discussion on resolution *re* : trade union activities of Government employees was concluded. The Resolution was negatived.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 5759—5805

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri moved the Resolution *re*: Devanagri as common script for all regional languages. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, MARCH, 20, 1961/ PHALGUNA 29, 1882 (SAKA)—

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Education.